

THE TIMES
1785-1985
Tomorrow

Minding the sick
How the great vision of community care is failing the nation's schizophrenics

Hollywood glitter
Suzy Menkes re-creates the glamorous fashions of the silver screen

Nelson column
Does Nelson Mandela deserve to get a monument in London?

Royal summons
The Duke of Edinburgh calls for a revival of national pride

Portfolio

There were three winners in The Times Portfolio weekly competition on Saturday, and seven in the daily.

The three who share £40,000 (double the usual amount) because no-one won the weekly prize the previous Saturday) are Mr R. E. Gard, Clapham, London; Mrs Diane S. Varnish, Rugby, Warwickshire; and Mr M. J. Watkins, Sedgemoor, Dorset.

The seven who share £2,000 are: Mr R. Baylis, Reading, Berks; Mrs Linda Fleet, Rushall Manor, Middlesex; Mr E. Dunn, London; Mr A. Ryall, New Milton, Hants; Mr R. P. L. Landon, Mr D. Thorne, Sheffield, Yorks; and Mr H. Ingham of London.

Portfolio list 18; rules and how to play, Information Service, back page.

ITV strike to halt live shows

A 24-hour strike by technicians today will prevent live programmes being shown on ITV and the recording of new programmes. A union spokesman said there could be more such strikes but there was no intention to affect Christmas Day television.

Trade boost

By the early 1990s Britain's share of China's growing foreign trade should have more than doubled, Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment, said in Peking.

'85 pay rises

Top executives of Britain's newly privatized corporations have had salary increases averaging 85 per cent, or £45,000, in the two years after sell-off, the TUC says.

Assam shooting

Three people were shot and wounded in a clash of workers for rival candidates on the eve of elections in the Indian state of Assam. Earlier report, page 7.

Industry gloomy

Manufacturers believe orders at home, but particularly abroad, are declining again, according to the latest CBI survey.

Le Monde lives

A year ago *Le Monde*, one of the world's great newspapers, was fighting for its life. Today sales and advertising revenue are healthy again.

Plea on teachers

An independent inquiry into teachers pay has been called for by Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, in a letter to the Prime Minister.

UN founder dies

Mr Carlos Romulo, Philippines Foreign Minister for 14 years and one of the founders of the United Nations in 1945, has died at the age of 86.

Peres gamble

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, is determined to settle outstanding differences with Egypt, even at the risk of bringing down his coalition government.

Nuclear industry in Britain criticized as 'primitive' by MPs

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A devastating report on the state of Britain's nuclear industry and its handling of dangerous radioactive waste is nearing completion as the Government considers whether to allow a second nuclear power station at Sizewell.

The highly-critical tone of the document, currently being considered by an all-party Commons select committee, combined with its far-reaching recommendations affecting reprocessing at Sellafield, dumping of nuclear waste at sea, and the industry's lack of public accountability, will almost certainly send shock waves through the nuclear establishment and Whitehall.

A copy of the confidential report, now at a draft stage after an 11-month investigation by MPs on the Environment Select Committee, has been obtained by *The Times*. It says Britain's nuclear industry is "practically light-years" behind those in other countries in dealing with the safe disposal of the waste it creates.

UK disposal sites seen by the MPs were "primitive" and too much reliance is placed on research taking place abroad. "This has left us with a feeling almost of shame for our industry."

It adds that until Britain's nuclear industry shows the same professionalism towards radioactive waste disposal as exists overseas it will face immense difficulties in finding disposal sites.

MPs who took evidence from 70 witnesses and visited six countries during their inquiry were amazed that, despite the absence of even the prospect of properly-engineered facilities for waste disposal, the British nuclear industry is pressing ahead with proposals for increased reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel.

Far from there being a well-defined, publicly debated policy on dealing with radioactive waste, there was confusion and obfuscation among the various organizations entrusted with its care.

The UK was still groping its way towards a coherent policy. "For an issue which is of such great public concern, this is woefully inadequate."

In a key passage, the report accuses the nuclear industry of "defensive secretiveness" about its work which serves only to heighten public anxiety. Coupled with frustration within the industry over hostile public opinion, the secretiveness has led virtually to a "paralysis" in radioactive waste management.

A main cause of the public's extreme anxiety is not due to ignorance, as the nuclear industry tends to maintain, but distrust of the industry. A "practical part" of the MPs' approach is that the industry must radically change its present attitude and relationship with the public.

Although the report is only at draft stage and will be considered for the first time by the full committee tonight, Sir Hugh Ross, the Conservative chairman, has gone to strenuous lengths in recent weeks to produce a draft which he hopes will attract unanimous support from his 10 committee colleagues, and so carry more clout and authority when it is published, possibly in the new year.

The initial indications are that he has succeeded. While the one Liberal and three Labour MPs are likely to try to strengthen some of the proposals, they are not disappointed with its overall content and tone. Sir Hugh may find more difficulty in carrying some of his Conservative colleagues.

Providing the report is not drastically toned down, it will be seen as an important victory for the environmental lobby and will pose embarrassing problems for the Government as it contemplates what to do about Sizewell.

As it stands, the report has 42 recommendations, many of which would, if implemented, transform the nuclear industry's approach to radioactive waste.

On the key issue of reprocessing spent nuclear fuel, the MPs express deep reservations. The risks involved are so significant and serious that the basis of the processing operation must be called into question. The onus of proof is on the industry, the report says. It has failed to provide it.

Crucially, the report says that the Thermal Oxide Reprocessing Plant (THORP), currently under construction at Sellafield and due to go into operation in 1991, should be scrapped unless the financial and employment consequences are too enormous.

In the meantime, no new contracts with foreign countries for reprocessing at THORP should be entered into.

Unless the British Government can convince other nations, dumping of nuclear waste at sea is not possible. But an international agreement for a

Continued on back page, col 6



The Princess of Wales, patron of London City Ballet, arriving for a gala performance at Sadler's Wells last night (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Lloyd's rescue possible for loss-hit members

By Alison Eadie

A multi-million pound rescue by Lloyd's of London, in the insurance market, for the loss-stricken members or "names" on the scandal-hit PCW syndicates looked increasingly likely last night.

The Lloyd's authorities are coming under mounting pressure from within the market as well as from political sources to clean up the market's image and solve the protracted PCW affair. Any rescue by Lloyd's would be a significant shift of policy.

The names, who have been victims of both bad underwriting and the misappropriation of £39 million of their money by former syndicate managers, face losses of £130 million.

Although Lloyd's chairman, Mr Peter Miller, ruled out any financial lifeline for PCW names at the general meeting last June, he said in a speech this month: "We are now actively pursuing with the parties concerned various possibilities with a view to resolving the resulting financial problems faced by the PCW names as speedily and justly as possible."

Some working members of Lloyd's have been promoting a market rescue since the summer, but pressure is also coming from Conservative Members of Parliament concerned at the attacks by the Labour MP, Mr Brian Sedgemoor.

The Conservatives have put their views to the Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, Mr Michael Howard.

Many of Mr Sedgemoor's recent allegations have centred on the PCW affair. Although the allegations relate to events before the 1982 Lloyd's Act, which set up Lloyd's self-regulatory system, failure to resolve the mess left behind them is providing ammunition for critics and fuelling calls for Lloyd's to be included in the Financial Services Bill.

Failure to find a solution will result in the serving of a writ by the 367 hardest hit PCW names against several defendants, including Lloyd's, for its alleged failure to regulate the market properly.

The precise shape of an internal rescue operation has not been discussed and it could prove difficult because of the uncertainty over the exact size of losses. The £130 million figure is a subjective estimate of potential future losses, which some leading Lloyd's underwriters fear could rise to nearer £200 million.

An internal rescue could take the form of the names paying a proportion of their losses, the big brokers involved notably Minet Holdings, Alexander Howden and Sedgwick, paying a proportion, and all 385 syndicates at Lloyd's bearing a proportion through the writing of a market-wide stop-loss policy, which would insure names against any further deterioration of their losses.

Mr Miller yesterday replied strongly to weekend allegations that he was involved in secret land deals with the former Lloyd's chairman, Sir Peter Green. Mr Miller said the purchase by his family company Thomas Miller, of land in the Turks and Caicos Islands in the West Indies, had no connection with Sir Peter or any other Lloyd's person, past or present.

Mr Jeffrey Archer, deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, has provided a reference for the suspended Lloyd's underwriter, Mr Ian Posgate, in his attempt to get back into the insurance market.

Mr Posgate's suspension ends on January 8, but he still has to pass a "fit and proper person" test before being allowed to practise. Mr Archer was a name on Mr Posgate's syndicates before Mr Posgate was suspended in 1982 after the Alexander Howden scandal broke.

England are drawn in Monterrey

By Stuart Jones

England, the last of the 24 World Cup finalists to emerge from yesterday's draw in Mexico City, will be based in Monterrey with Poland, Portugal and Morocco during the first round. It is the one place that Bobby Robson, England's manager, said that "he wanted to avoid."

He is concerned about the heat and particularly the altitude. Monterrey, at only 1,720 feet above sea level, is by far the lowest of the six venues. England could lose the physiological benefit of their high altitude training in Colorado and also be at a disadvantage should they reach the second round.

Scotland have been drawn in by far the most difficult of the six groups, they will play against West Germany, the losing finalists in 1982, Uruguay, the reigning champions of South America, and Denmark, who knocked England out of the last European championships.

Northern Ireland will be in Guadalajara with Brazil, the favourites, Spain and Algeria. Italy, the holders who will open the tournament in the Aztec stadium at noon on May 31 against Bulgaria, will be joined also by Argentina and South Korea in Puebla.

Robson's fear, page 19

Whitehall move on long-term jobless

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

An expansion of the Government's special employment measures which would more than double the size of the £1 billion community programme to about 500,000 places is being considered by Whitehall officials.

Ministers are understood to believe that an initiative on a large scale will be required if the Government is to make any impact on long-term unemployment, which accounts for more than 1.3 million of the jobless total and is increasing rapidly.

The difficulty of those out of work for more than 12 months, as the long-term unemployed are classified, will prove intractable for the next decade without significant new initiatives, according to Whitehall.

A rise in the numbers of men and women who have been out of work for 2 to 3 years, up by 40 per cent in the past 12 months, is said to be alarming ministers.

The new plan being considered is for an increase in the community programme from its target 230,000 next spring to about half a million. Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment, is expected to argue when seeking to justify to Cabinet colleagues the expansion, which would prove costly, that the extra spending could be offset by savings in the social security budget on unemployment and supplementary benefit.

As a first step, Lord Young is pressing for early results from nine pilot schemes announced last month, under which jobcentres are writing to long-term unemployed to invite them for in-depth counselling sessions to prepare them to re-enter the labour market. Lord Young is hoping for fast results so he can make a strong "pitch" for extra funding in next year's budget.

A programme of 500,000 places, with men and women doing work of value to the community, would in the words of one official be "twice the size of the regular army" and a powerful unit in its own right. It is also being tentatively suggested that the TUC could take an interest in seeking bargaining rights on behalf of such a large group.

If the plan was approved, and it has yet to be officially laid before ministers, some of the Government's employment experts believe a deal could be made in long-term unemployment over a five-year period.

An expanded community programme could take the form of an undertaking that all those out of work for more than a year would be found a place, similar in concept to the

Continued on back page, col 4

Durban rally for Mandela turns to riot

From Michael Hornsby, Durban

Several thousand young black and Indian rioters clashed with troops and police in central Durban yesterday after attending an open air rally in a football stadium called to launch a campaign for the release from jail of Mr Nelson Mandela, the best known leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

The rally was organized by the United Democratic Front, the most widely-supported extra-parliamentary opposition to the Government still operating legally, and was their first since virtually all political meetings were banned by the Government at the beginning of the year.

The violence erupted quite unexpectedly as people left the stadium. Chanting and singing, the crowd surged into the road outside, putting to flight the small number of police on duty, who sped off in two vans.

The youths then began hurling stones and bottles at passing cars and buses parked in a nearby depot.

Minutes later the police returned in larger numbers reinforced by troops with rifles, and set about dispersing the rioters with baton charges and repeated volleys of tear gas canisters, and made arrests.

In about 15 minutes, it was all over. Two rioters were reported to have suffered broken legs.

Permission for the rally was granted by the Chief Magistrate of Durban on Friday after negotiation with lawyers representing the UDF.

The conditions set for the meeting prohibited the display of banners, placards, flags or literature of banned organizations and the quoting or even mention of such organizations. Speakers were also barred from "inciting ensemble singing".

JOHANNESBURG: One black man died in an apparent grenade explosion yesterday in KwaThema township near Johannesburg (AP reports). Police said also a black police sergeant and two guests were injured in what appeared to be a commando attack on the policeman's home in which the house was peppered with bullets from a Kalashnikov rifle.

Police blamed, page 4

Westland deal backed by Cabinet

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The decision by Westland helicopters, announced on Friday, to save the company by allowing the American Sikorsky corporation and the Italian Company, Fiat, a minority shareholding, has the Government's full endorsement and support.

Reports that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, has Cabinet support for his efforts to block the Sikorsky arrangement are wrong.

In spite of the disapproval of European helicopter interests, who have offered work to Westland in the hope of keeping the Americans out of Europe, ministers fully share the belief of the Westland board that the Sikorsky-Fiat solution is the only practical one. They believe, as the board appears to believe, that the European offer, which has Mr Heseltine's strong support, is a hollow one.

If, as their advisers have said, the group of European interests, including British Aerospace, appeals to Westland shareholders over the heads of Sir John Cuckney, the Westland chairman, and his board, they will not be able to claim without challenge that the company will be better placed to secure defence orders within Europe if it co-operates with the Europeans instead of with the Americans.

Mr Heseltine's plans for a European rescue, and his tactics in pursuing it, were reviewed last Monday by a Cabinet committee with the Prime Minister in the chair. He found little support.

The Westland board had complained to ministers that it had waited for months for a firm offer from the European companies, which include Aerospatiale of France, Augusta of Italy and Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm of West Germany.

Westland's position is critical and without a firm rescue offer agreed by Thursday the company would have to go into receivership.

In the view of ministers and the Westland board the Sikorsky offer is firm and unconditional while the European counter-offer is uncertain.

Continued on back page, col 2

Shultz in Romania human rights talks

Budapest (Reuters/AP) - US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz arrived in the Hungarian capital yesterday from Bucharest where he had frank talks with Romania's President Ceausescu and raised the question of human rights.

There has been growing pressure in the US Congress to withdraw Romania's Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trading status, which allows trade tariff concessions, after reports of human rights violations.

Speaking to reporters after the talks, which lasted nearly three hours, Mr Shultz said: "We discussed these matters, of course, recognizing the right of every country to govern its own internal affairs."

But he said he also raised the commitments of all states under international agreements such as the Helsinki Accords, which have a section guaranteeing basic human rights.

Mr Shultz, making his first visit to Eastern Europe, said that the talks had been frank, constructive and worthwhile, although there were differences over some issues.

In Moscow, Tass said that Mr Shultz showed a "spirit of interference in the domestic affairs of socialist countries" as part of Washington's effort to divide the Soviet bloc.

BOONN: Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a leading sceptic of the US space defence research project, said yesterday that the West should avoid pressing the Soviet Union into an economically crippling arms race (AP reports). The Bonn cabinet on Wednesday discusses whether to start negotiations with the US on conditions for West German participation in SDI.

Management consultants study Bar Council reform

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Bar has commissioned a firm of management consultants to conduct a review of how it can reform its governing body in line with twentieth-century needs and improve its promotion of the profession.

The move, preceded two weeks ago with the appointment by the Bar of public relations consultants, marks a big change in the profession's awareness of its public image and the need to change.

"Our profession is perceived as something of a mystery, people in wigs and gowns, and clerks trailing track-suits of books across to court", Mr

Robert Alexander, QC, the Bar's chairman, says.

"In fact, our work is highly contemporary and important to society, and we are keen that people should know what we are doing, and why it is in the public interest that we are doing it, and have the opportunity to comment and assist us with constructive criticism."

The profession is under pressure to reform, both from within and from outside. Dissatisfaction with the traditional low-profile stance of the Bar's professional body reaches a high pitch in the summer with the emergence of a reforming ginger group of barristers under the banner "Campaign for the Bar".

At the same time, Mr Austin



Mr Alexander: 'people should know what we are doing'

albeit unsuccessfully, to bring in a Bill reforming the Bar.

The £25,000 study will be undertaken by Coopers and Lybrand, which has impressed Bar leaders with its recent report on its poor criminal legal aid earnings.

The firm will examine the role of the Bar Council secretariat and whether it needs to become more of an executive body, leaving members of the Bar free to decide broad policy matters.

It will also consider whether public relations should be handled by an outside firm or from within the council staff.

At present, unlike the Law Society with its large administrative staff, the Bar is effectively run by practising barristers, who meet after their day in court, with only a small secretarial back-up.

The profession, which now has about 5,200 barristers in England and Wales, has grown rapidly in recent years, and with it barristers' expectations have changed as to what they want from their professional body.

Barristers behind Campaign for the Bar, who have won several seats on the Bar Council, want to see greater democracy in its decision-making. The Senate, they say, is a "self-perpetuating oligarchy" and the Bar chairman elected by a mysterious process in which the "great and the good wave a wand around the magic circle".

FROM NINA RICCI PARIS

PHILEAS

A NEW DEPARTURE IN MEN'S FRAGRANCES

Kinnock accuses Tebbit of slanging attack to 'hide' government failures

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, was accused yesterday by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Opposition leader, of using a slanging attack on the Labour Party to draw attention away from the conditions created by the Government's policy.

He said that Mr Tebbit's recent Commons attack on him and the Militants in the Labour Party "demonstrates the extreme poverty of the Conservatives' political programme".

And Labour's Mr Roy Hattersley, joined the attack, describing Mr Tebbit as "a vulgar and hooligan".

In Mr Kinnock's attack, on BBC Television's *This Week Next*, he said he thought the remarks made by the Tory chairman on Wednesday night had "degenerated into some infantile comments".

He added that he believed Mr Tebbit, in an attempt to win the next general election, had decided to adopt a policy of "slanging of various kinds and

trying to evade responsibility which bears very heavily on the Government for continuing industrial decay and social deprivation".

Mr Kinnock said that he was sure the tactic would not work, but added: "We would not want to encourage him in this tactic because we think it depresses the general standards."

He insisted that Labour under his control was handling the problem of the Militant Tendency - "Anyone who contradicts the constitution of the Labour Party will be excluded from Labour Party membership. What we require first is proper proof."

"I am leader of the Labour Party, I am in charge of the Labour Party. Any adequate investigation of the conduct of affairs will demonstrate the job is being done very well in circumstances not all that easy, given our starting point in 1983."

In Birmingham, Mr Hattersley kept up the attack on Mr Tebbit, describing him as

'Cooling off' time after Honeyford's departure

By Peter Davenport

Education officials in Bradford are to allow a cooling off period at the troubled Drummond Road Middle School before appointing a successor to Mr Ray Honeyford, the headmaster who has accepted a substantial financial settlement to bring to an end the controversy surrounding his views on multi-racial education.

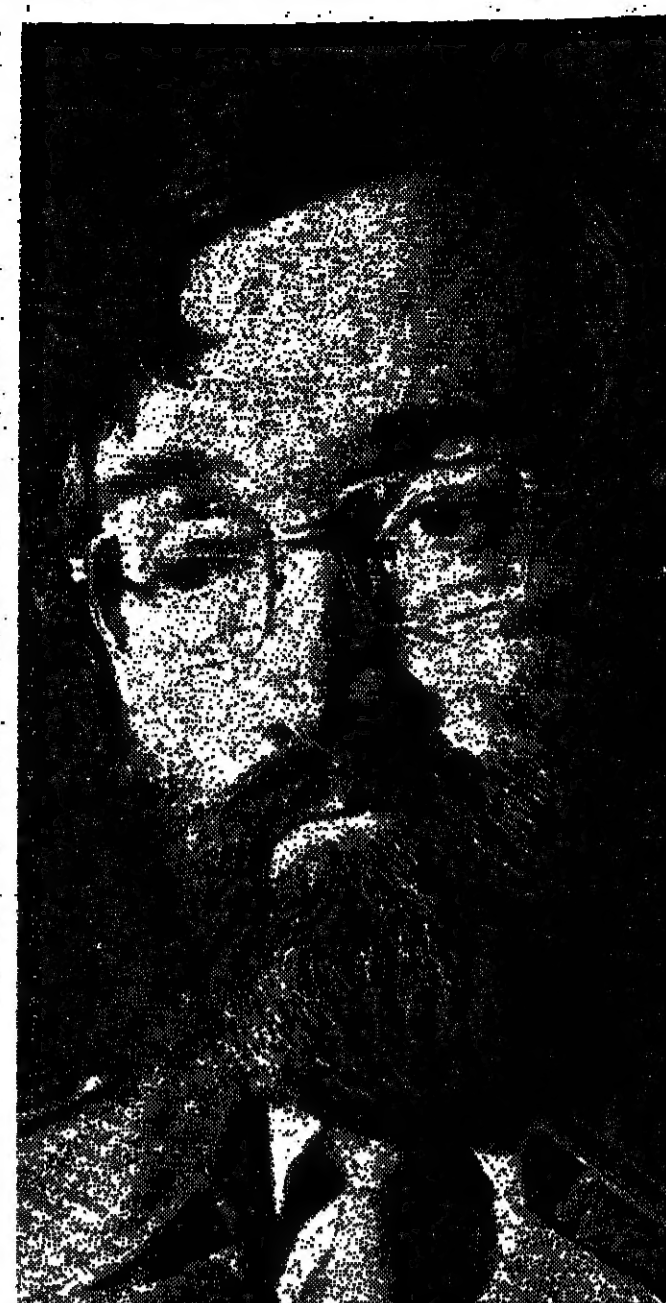
The dispute began almost three years ago when he published the first of a series of articles that angered sections of the ethnic communities in the city. It eventually led to demonstrations, classroom boycotts and school-gate protests that made day-to-day life for pupils and staff virtually impossible.

It was announced at the weekend that Mr Honeyford, aged 51, had accepted a settlement of at least £161,900, including an immediate lump sum of £70,000, and had taken early retirement. Although he does not officially retire until December 31, he will not be back at his desk again.

Mr Eric Pickles, Conservative chairman of Bradford's Education Committee, yesterday said: "We will not be advertising the post for a considerable period. We want the situation at the school to settle down, we would like Drummond Road to drop out of the limelight for a while."

For the immediate future the school will be run by its two deputy head teachers before a temporary head is appointed from within the education department. Mr Honeyford, who decided to leave largely because of the effect of the affair on his wife's health, was not available for comment yesterday.

But Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers (NAHT), who negotiated the settlement, said that Mr Honeyford no longer believed his future was in teaching.



Mr Honeyford, who has now retired as head.

The agreement allows him to continue writing and he is understood to be preparing a book on the affair. Colleagues believe he may be asked to work for the Centre for Policy Studies. Others suggest he may go into full-time politics.

The immediate crisis for education officials in Bradford may be over with Mr Honeyford's departure, but the wider issues surrounding his treatment are set to continue.

Mr Hart said: "I have no doubt the heads in Bradford will not forgive or forget the treatment meted out to one of their colleagues, no matter what they thought of his views."

The NAHT will now revise its advice to headmasters throughout the country on entering into public debate on controversial issues.

Opposition renews call for teachers' pay inquiry

By Lucy Hodges

Education Correspondent

Mr Giles Radice, the Labour Party spokesman on education, has written to the Prime Minister to ask her to establish an independent inquiry into teachers' pay.

His request comes in the week that an ad hoc Cabinet committee chaired by Lord Whitelaw is to report to Mrs Thatcher on the 10-month dispute.

Labour first called on the Government on October 22 to set up an independent inquiry, and has been doing so repeatedly ever since; the Government has not replied. Mr Radice has committed a future Labour government to set up an inquiry and says it will find the findings.

In his letter to Mrs Thatcher he says that the Government's response to the dispute has been "at best laggardly and at worst irresponsible" because it failed to take any peace initiative until August and has since made no further initiative.

The Government is thought unlikely to decide on any inquiry until this year's pay dispute is resolved and particularly not until current informal talks have run their course.

If the dispute continues for very much longer, or if more strikes disrupt classrooms again next year, an inquiry remains an option.

Scottish teachers have been on strike all year and their campaign is specifically for an independent pay review.

Unions call The National Union of Teachers yesterday called on all 104 local education authorities in England and Wales to carry out multicultural and anti-racist policies (the Press Association reports).

In a reference to the controversy involving Mr Ray Honeyford, head of Drummond Middle School, Bradford, the executive praised Bradford City Council's multi-racial policy.

Leading article, page 13

Commons review on press releases

By a Staff Reporter

The House of Commons is to revise its method of distributing press releases after a forged letter smearing the head of the Family Planning Association, Mr Alastair Service, reached newspapers through the Commons press gallery.

The letter, purporting to come from association staff and addressed to the Prime Minister, denounced Mr Service for having an affair with one of his staff.

Lawyers acting for Mr Service, who was divorced last year after a lengthy separation, say it is no secret that he has had a long-standing relationship with a member of his staff, but inquiries have produced no evidence that anybody at the association wrote the letter.

Two newspapers, the *Daily Mail* and *The Sun*, published articles about Mr Service's relationship after the forged letter had been placed in the press gallery with press releases from MPs and government departments. Legal proceedings have been started against both newspapers.

A notice has been posted in the press gallery saying that in future all press releases must be examined by House of Commons staff before being distributed.

Print unions in talks on no-strike deal

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Printing union leaders will today make what could be the final attempt to achieve a united front over proposals for a legally binding no-strike deal for *The London Post* to be published in March by News International.

The National Union of Journalists executive decided at the weekend to back a policy outlawing agreements which rule out industrial action.

Printing union leaders are likely to round on the Electrical, Electronic and Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, which said last week that it had no "principled" objection to such deals. The company has insisted on an agreement by the end of the year.

The electricians will be warned that if they should go ahead with such a pact for the new printing complex in Wapping without the participation of the other unions their action will be referred to the TUC's Bridlington disputes procedure.

Their intention to sign a single union agreement with Mr Eddy Shah for his new newspaper to be launched in the

Good start to privatized bus route

By Michael Bailly

Transport Editor

Once every 20 minutes a yellow double-decker pulls into the Houslow bus station in west London amid the familiar red of the London buses.

It is owned by a small local company and is the first of a fleet of private buses operating regular London transport routes under the Government's deregulation policy.

Six yellow buses operate the Number 81 service to Slough taking an hour for the 12-mile run; and up to now, amid the widespread fear and recriminations over the Government's bus policy, it seems to be working well.

Fares and timing are specified by London Regional Transport and the local firm, London Bus Lines of Houslow, operates it for a fixed annual payment. According to some of the 2,000 passengers a day who use it, the service has improved slightly since being privatized.

Punctuality is better to the extent permitted by crowded peak-hour roads, the buses are clean and striking in their different colour, and the drivers cheerful and polite, passengers say.

London Regional Transport, sub-contracting 12 of its loss-making suburban services since July, is saving £750,000 a year, and it is pleased with the venture.

"There has been no deterioration in the service", London Regional Transport says. "The snags have been ironed out and it is running as well if not better than before." Besides financial savings, it is specifying a slightly improved service than it operated itself, with 2.5 per cent more miles on 12 routes.

Many more routes are being tendered for now, and London Bus Lines will be seeking to expand.

The company is a £100,000 diversification (it bought the six used buses from LRT), by Len Wright Travel of Houslow, which has a 42-coach fleet for continental holidays and American tourists in England, luxury coaches for pop stars, and an express service from London to Manchester.

FitzGerald gains from London deal

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Anglo-Irish agreement has sharply improved the political fortune of Dr Garret FitzGerald and lifted the morale of his coalition government in Dublin as it begins its fourth year in office.

Dr FitzGerald's position in the opinion polls has been transformed as he gains from overwhelming public support for the deal which gives the republic a formal role in the affairs of Northern Ireland for the first time since partition.

The opposition Fianna Fail party's substantial lead in the polls has been cut, amid growing dissatisfaction with the performance of Mr Charles Haughey, its leader, apparently because of his misreading of public attitudes towards the accord signed at Hillsborough last month.

Mr Haughey's party's strident opposition to the deal was softened during the debate in the Dail, the republic's parliament, and the leadership remains confident that as the euphoria subsides and difficulties emerge over its implementation, Fianna Fail's position will be vindicated.

An opinion poll published yesterday has cut to nine points the opposition's 19-point lead

Labour head office keeps on growing

By George Hill

Labour Party headquarters at Walworth Road, south London, has just invited applicants for three new high-level jobs at salaries of £21,000 to co-ordinate on press, publicity and political intelligence in the new streamlined framework of party administration announced in September.

The appointments and their high salaries which equal those of the directors appointed in September to co-ordinate a shoal of small departments underline the inexorable tendency for structural reforms of all large organizations to raise staff numbers and costs.

The reshaping of the Walworth Road organization was intended to cost nothing in terms of expense and manpower, but the signs of inflation are already apparent.

At least in the short term, the 130 members of the headquarters staff seem set to rise to 150 in the next few months, although as usual there is a declared aspiration that numbers should eventually drift down again as workers retire or move out. Budgets for the coming financial year have not yet been worked out, but it will be no surprise if they run ahead of this year's £4 million.

"I doubt whether the operation will prove to be a net cost one at the end of the day," says Mr Peter Mandelson, head of the new Campaigns Directorate, and the only outside appointee among the three directors. "An efficient team generates more demand, which needs more resources to meet it."

The fact that two of the three directors set up to inject a new spirit of urgency proved in fact to be insiders, after union resistance to the appropriation of plum jobs by interlopers, has given a slight sense of déjà vu to the revolution. But party workers are loud in praise of the new headquarters regime which the three directors (which only formally went into action on November 28) were set up to embody.

After years of notoriously poor service, party workers in the field in recent months have noticed a striking improvement in the backing they have received from head office.

"We have shifted an organization whose priority was to serve the internal mechanisms of the party to one designed for campaigning among the wider public," Mr Robin Cook, the parliamentary party's campaign chief, says.

Oxford police misused power

Some police officers were guilty of a "serious misuse" of their power in the way arrests were made at a student demonstration in Oxford against a visit by Mrs Thatcher, a public inquiry conducted for Labour-controlled Oxford City Council by the former Labour minister Mr Alex Lyon, QC, has concluded.

Of 30 students charged with public order offences six pleaded guilty, seven were acquitted and the charges against the rest were dropped. Mr Lyon said the police conduct was not grossly excessive, but serious mistakes were made at the demonstration last year outside All Souls College.

Staffs gets first UDM branch

The NUM yesterday suffered a further blow in its battle with the new mining union, the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, when the first pit branch was formed in the Staffordshire coalfield.

About sixty men from Hem Heath, near Stoke, which employs 1,500 miners, attended the branch meeting in Hanley. A founder member, Mr Robert Leybourne, claimed that NUM activists at the pit had prevented a branch ballot being placed on the union's agenda.

Troops leave as water flows

Military teams which helped to alleviate a water shortage in Leeds caused by a mains failure started their withdrawal yesterday as supplies were restored to 50,000 homes.

About 20 of the 200 Army, RAF and Royal Navy water bowlers will stay as a back-up, and Royal Engineers pumping water for Leeds General Infirmary and St James's Hospital will stay on duty.

Women die in car crash

Lady Raynham, aged 40, of Partesley House, Titchfield, North Norfolk, died in a head-on collision at the weekend, police said yesterday.

Her husband, Lord Raynham, escaped with minor cuts and bruises, but a passenger in the other car, Mrs Joan Walker, aged 48, of Eye Lane, East Rudham, died.

Pickets moved

Police and bailiffs moved at the weekend to remove pickets from Neasden Hospital, north west London. About 140 staff occupied the geriatric hospital in mid-October when Brent Health Authority decided to close it.

Rescuer dies

Mr Pearce Moore, aged 31, rescued his pregnant wife and two children from their home in Shantallow, Londonderry, yesterday but died in the flames in an attempt to save his third child.

No 10 intruder

The Home Office is to get a report on how an intruder who reached the roof of 10 Downing Street on Friday was arrested but released without charge on Saturday.

Hussein watch

An engraved watch given by King Hussein of Jordan fetched £200 at a charity auction yesterday. The Duke of Devonshire's Chatsworth estate, Derbyshire.

WHAT IS AN ARMAGNAC?

A. A piece of armour on the elbow joint much affected in the middle ages?

B. It's better than an almanac?

C. An ANAGRAM of ANAGRAM. See? [clue]

D. An ancient Brandy originally distilled by the Moors?

ANSWER:

It's better than an almanac. Sure to get the name of the brandy right too.

Can't dare right. But be sure to get the name of the brandy right too.

JANNEAU

Very Old Armagnac Brandy

Community architecture: 1 Users encouraged to join team

In the first of two articles on community architecture, Charles Knevit, Architecture Correspondent, reports on the movement's growing momentum.

Community architecture, the process by which the users of buildings are directly involved in their design and management, has gained increasing momentum in several quarters since the launch of *The Times*/Royal Institute of British Architects Community Enterprise Scheme in September.

A shortlist will be announced in *The Times* on Wednesday of the second-stage entries selected from nearly 200 projects submitted for 1985-86.

The Prince of Wales, patron of the scheme, received a briefing on the American experience of restoring local democracy and revitalizing decaying inner cities during his recent visit to Washington. He was prevented from seeing examples at first hand, as he requested, for security reasons.

But as the new president of Business in the Community, he has also allied himself with those who believe that a "bottom up" approach is most likely to succeed in repeating American achievements in Britain. Commerce and industry, including the financial institutions, are seen to have a key role in this.

Last week, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, asked for a briefing on the grassroots movement having heard what the Prince had to say in the television programme, *The Pride Factor*.

Mr Baker is expected to discuss what he has learnt at a meeting tomorrow of Lord Whitelaw's informal meeting of ministers concerned with inner city problems.

The Government plans to introduce legislation next year to give council tenants greater autonomy, decentralizing power and responsibility and doing away with a tier of bureaucracy that often frustrates personal enterprise and initiative. Self-help and self-reliance are the fashionable words.

The approach adopted by the Liverpool housing co-operatives in building for themselves in recent months from the prince, Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour's housing spokesman, even though it has been fought at every stage by the Militant council which believes it has the sole right to provide homes in the public sector.

Indeed, with the prospect of a general election within two years, the main parties are

Community architecture: 1 Users encouraged to join team

having to review urgently their policies on the role of housing associations, co-operatives and neighbourhood trusts. A recent "green paper" published by the Social Democratic Party working party on housing, called *Housing: A Choice for All*, deals at length with the issues.

Mr Rod Hackney, the prince's adviser on community architecture, has been invited to address the Tory Reform Group on his 10-point plan for the inner cities, published in *The Times* in October.

Working with Riba's community architecture group, Mr Hackney's plan was adopted in a "White Paper" approved by the institute's policy committee last week, thus avoiding (or at least delaying) a threatened split from it by some of the institute's more radical members.

The "white paper" proposes a national community aid fund, an expansion of the successful Community Projects Fund, which gives local groups the means to employ professional consultants to improve their environment.

As reported in *The Times* two weeks ago, Mr Hackney is also to launch an inner city aid fund next month to finance capital projects and give people an equity stake in their neighbourhoods. Again it will be the business community - and particularly the banks, building societies, insurance and pension funds - which will be asked to exercise its social responsibility by backing it with some encouragement from the prince.

Tomorrow: Community Enterprise case studies

Holly Reich, aged 9 months, with her mother Gillian and elder sister Lori, on their way home to Houston, Texas, yesterday after an operation in London to separate Lori from her Siamese twin Carley, who died.

Townsend Thoresen ferry services out of Dover face an indefinite shutdown after the management insisted on a "no-disruption" pledge from the National Union of Seamen which was due to end a 72-hour strike today.

Passengers travelling to Calais, Boulogne and Zeebrugge were warned last night that it was unlikely that there would be any services today. The Com-

pany's 10 vessels have been laid up in Dunkirk pending an assurance from the union.

The stoppage began when the company refused to accede to union demands for higher manning levels and more time off in response to the enlargement of freight vehicle capacity on two ships. A sympathy strike by Townsend seamen operating out of Felixstowe ended yesterday after 24 hours.

Eight complaints about Daily Mail upheld by Press Council

By Richard Dowden

The Daily Mail had eight complaints against it upheld by the Press Council in 1984, the Press Council says in its annual report published today.

The Sun was censured six times and the Daily Express and Mail on Sunday five times each.

The Press Council dealt with 1,193 complaints against newspapers and other publications during the year, the first time the number had exceeded 1,000, and an increase of nearly a third over the past two years. Of those complaints 779 were disallowed, withdrawn or ended in conciliation.

Sir Zelman Cowen, QC, in his first report as chairman of the Press Council, said: "It is plain nonsense to offer the glib judgment that press members (on the council) are apologists for the Press. They state very clearly what the free Press is entitled to expect in the way of elbow-room."

He added: "It is always impressive, and often moving, to observe the candour of their criticism of departures from the paths of reasonableness and acceptable press conduct."

Sir Zelman regretted the continuing absence of the National Union of Journalists from the Press Council. There have been continuing discussions between the TUC media group and the Press Council in the hope of persuading the NUJ to return.

"It leaves the council wrongly proportioned. No one argues for a council in which public members are in a substantial majority over press members. It is not a situation which can continue indefinitely," Sir Zelman said.

The Press and the People (31st annual report of the Press Council, £8.50).

Substantial evidence justified the Sunday Mirror in vigorously expressing concern at extremism in the Federation of Conservative Students, the Press Council said yesterday. But the paper went too far in identifying individual students and implying that they held specific extreme beliefs, which they denied, the council added.

To that extent, it upheld a complaint by the Federation against the newspaper, Mr Mark McGregor, the chairman, complained that the Sunday Mirror falsely suggested by

National newspapers cited in Press Council adjudication, 1984

	Cases Upheld	Cases Disallowed
National morning papers		
Daily Express	5	4
Daily Mail	8	0
Daily Mirror	3	0
Daily Star	0	1
Daily Telegraph	0	1
The Guardian	0	2
The Sun	0	1
The Times	0	1
Sunday newspapers		
News of the World	2	4
Mail on Sunday	0	2
The Observer	0	1
Sunday Express	0	1
Sunday People	0	1
Sunday Telegraph	0	1
Sunday Times	0	1
Total	12	18

inventing that the officers of the federation supported extremist views which were incompatible with Conservatism and that it failed to withdraw those allegations. The newspaper had "adopted the tactics of smear and innuendo."

In a lead story headed "Menace of the Tories' leonine libbies" by Andrew Golden and Steve Bailey, the newspaper listed the ideals of extremists who had infiltrated the Tory Party.

The Press Council has rejected a complaint against The Guardian over the late publication of a letter correcting a report about the International Police Association.

The council thought the inaccuracies were not significant and the editing of the letter and its tardy publication did not make it inadequate.

The Press Council has rejected a complaint against The Sunday Times by a Law Commissioner, on the grounds that the newspaper adequately corrected a misinterpretation of the effect of draft proposals about the law of property by printing and editing a letter from the Commissioner, Professor Julian Farrand.

In a story headlined "Lovers may get home rights", the newspaper reported that "live-in lovers" could soon be given rights over the property they shared with their partners similar to those of divorced couples. Professor Farrand complained about the editing of a letter he subsequently wrote to the editor.

Rural group predicts farm crisis

By Robin Young

An alliance of rural organizations predicts today that unless the Government changes its attitude to agriculture there will be "profound tension and pain in the agricultural industry and further weakening of the rural economy."

Rural Voice, which brings together nine national organizations, says that agriculture should be regarded as a multi-purpose industry, and not merely as the producer of food.

In a policy statement released today, the alliance argues that the Government's financial support to farmers should be geared to landscape and wildlife conservation, forestry and farm-based enterprises, such as tourism and alternative sources of energy, as well as food production.

The Ministry of Agriculture's advisory services should be diversified to help farmers to develop new sources of income, and government funds withdrawn from agricultural support should be partly reallocated to rural job creation, particularly through the Development Commission and the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas.

The alliance also calls on the Government to co-ordinate policies for agriculture, conservation and employment with such agencies as the Forestry and Countryside Commissions, the Nature Conservancy Council, English Heritage and the English Tourist Board.

Agriculture and the Rural Economy: A Rural Voice Policy Statement (Rural Voice, 126 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HU; no price given).

Hospice hall

Thorpe Hall, a mansion built in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, in 1956 for the Lord Chief Justice, is to be sold for £241,000 to the Sue Ryder Foundation for use as a hospice for cancer patients.

£15m EEC aid

The Outer Hebrides are to receive £15 million over five years to improve living and working conditions in the islands and encourage tourism and industry.

Christmas sack

Two hundred workers at CBS Toys in Woodley and Wokingham in Berkshire, makers of the Rubik cube and Cabbage Patch Kids, have been made redundant.

Oxford road protest goes to ministers

By Hugh Clayton

Environment Correspondent

The war of words between "town and gown" about the development of Oxford will reach the Government today when a delegation of eminent local citizens protests to ministers about city centre policies.

Labour leaders of the council yesterday accused the protesters of "trying to overturn the democratic processes by pulling well connected strings".

Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, helped to arrange today's meeting with Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the department, and Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport. Mr Patten is MP for Oxford West and Abingdon.

The delegation from the Oxford Preservation Trust and the Oxford North environment group will be led by Lord Balfour, former Master of St Catherine's College and former vice-chancellor of the university.

It will include Canon Peter Bostock, chairman of the environment group, who said: "We are really going to say to the ministers that if the nation considers Oxford to have some quality that is of value, it is in danger of losing that value."

The council said that while supposedly campaigning for the whole of Oxford, the delegation was really concerned only with its members' comfortable surroundings in the north of the city. Mr Albert Ramsay, Labour leader of the council, said: "They have set themselves up as a public voice trying to change the policies of a democratically elected organization."

The trust and the environmental group are worried about the effects of a combination of government road plans and council development policies, which include a science park and warehouses in the north of the city. Those will attract traffic, the trust and group fear.

The planned extension of the M40 will bring more congestion to the already crowded main road network on all sides of Oxford, especially the north.

Final Reagan bid for tax reform votes

From Michael Binyon

Washington

After having spent the weekend in intensive lobbying, President Reagan will today meet Republican leaders in the House of Representatives in a last-ditch attempt to persuade them to back his faltering plan to reform the US tax system.

Mr Reagan will go to Capitol Hill immediately after a memorial ceremony in Kentucky for 248 US soldiers killed in the Gander air crash. Despite optimistic White House projections on Friday, it does not yet look as though enough Republicans

have been persuaded to support a procedural move allowing the tabling of the Tax Reform Bill.

In a weekend radio address, Mr Reagan appealed again to Congress for bipartisan support, saying that unless the impasse could be overturned the result could only be "a defeat for all Americans". He told House representatives that it was time to put aside politics on both sides of the aisle and there was no justification for not going forward.

The White House is still hoping to see debate on the

Tax Reform Bill tomorrow, last day of the present session. But this depends on Mr Reagan's getting pledges of support from 50 to 75 House Republicans.

With waning Democratic enthusiasm, the Administration admits that delay now may lead to the Bill's slipping back in the timetable next year.

Meanwhile, in the final legislative flurry, Congressional leaders agreed on Saturday night to an important five-year Farm Bill package which gives farmers some \$52 billion (£36 billion) in support programmes over three years -

\$2 billion more than the Administration wanted.

The House and Senate will vote today or tomorrow on this, ending months of bitter debate on the best way to help US agriculture to regain lost export markets while reducing rapidly mounting federal farm spending. In the light of the anger that has split over into violence on the farm belt, Mr Reagan is not thought likely to veto the Bill.

The Administration is now struggling to shape a 1987 Budget that will reduce the federal deficit. Among proposals being drafted is said to

be the sale to private enterprise of the Federal Housing Administration, the 54-year-old government agency that provides insurance to more than \$1 million home buyers.

NEW YORK: The Office of Management and Budget is proposing to reduce Medicare physicians' fees and to cut spending on fighting AIDS as part of the 1987 Budget, (AP reports).

Doctors' fees under Medicare, the health insurance programme for 30 million elderly and disabled people, have been frozen since July.

Peres ready to risk fall of coalition for deal with Egypt

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, is now determined to settle his country's outstanding differences with Egypt, even at the risk of bringing down the coalition Government. He is ready to accept a quick decision by an arbitration panel, probably

meeting in Geneva, on which country has sovereign rights over the Red Sea resort of Taba.

There are many outstanding issues between the two countries, but the question of who owns the 700-yard beach at Taba, from which Israel did not withdraw when it left the rest of Sinai, remains the most difficult.

Mr Peres made it clear long ago that he does not think it worth ruining the Camp David peace treaty for the sake of Taba, especially as he says Israel has a good case to put to an arbitration panel.

But Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister and Likud leader, has refused so far to allow the dispute to be settled other than by negotiated conciliation. He argues that an imposed solution would merely cause bad feeling, because one side would end up a resentful loser.

The question of what happens to the looter has now been agreed between officials from both countries, and Mr Peres therefore believes Israel will not suffer too much, whatever the outcome.

Egypt agreed last week that, whatever the arbitration panel decided, both countries would continue to administer Taba jointly with free access from both sides.

Under the terms of the coalition agreement, Mr Peres has to have the approval of the

inner Cabinet before letting the question go to arbitration, but Mr Shamir has the power of veto in the inner Cabinet and it is only by referring the question to the full Cabinet that Mr Peres knows he can win a majority.

The cost of living in Israel went up by only 0.5 per cent last month, the lowest rise for eight years. The long Indian summer has saved the government's economy plan, at least for the time being. The tumbling price of fruit and vegetables, ripened in the autumn sunshine, is the main factor behind yesterday's gain.

In his speech on Saturday, Mr Peres also attacked Mr Yasser Arafat for lack of ability to take decisions. He described the Palestine Liberation Organization's chairman as the greatest danger both to peace and the Palestinians.

The military authorities in the occupied territories yesterday refused to grant permission to a delegation of Palestinians who wanted to travel to Amman to see Mr Arafat. The delegation, including mayors from the main towns in the West Bank, wanted to plead for the PLO to reject terrorism and accept UN resolutions which guarantee Israel the right to exist within secure frontiers.

Missiles moved: Syria has moved batteries of Sam 2 ground-to-air missiles close to its border with Lebanon, according to military intelligence sources here yesterday.

Israel considers the missiles have been moved in an attempt to stop regular reconnaissance flights over Lebanon.

Newsman blame police for township clash

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A television cameraman was in hospital with a serious leg injury yesterday, after a confrontation between police and foreign journalists in a black township which newsmen blamed on police provocation.

Mr Brian Tilley, a spokesman at Johannesburg General Hospital said a "foreign object" had been sighted near the break but declined to say whether or not it was a bullet.

Eight foreign newsmen, including Mr Tilley who work for Dutch television, were detained on Saturday in Mamelodi township, outside Pretoria, where 14 people were killed when police fired on a protest march last month.

They were attempting to cover the funeral of two of the people who were shot and of a two-month-old girl who is said to have choked to death when the police fired tear gas into her home. Although Mamelodi is not within a magisterial district

covered by the state of emergency and technically does not fall under the ban on media access imposed last month, foreign correspondents and camera crews were escorted out of the township a week ago when 12 of them killed were buried at a mass funeral.

On Saturday, according to an eye-witness account reported by the South African Press Association: "Two white uniformed policemen grabbed two CBS cameramen, held pistols to their heads, and marched them down the road." This had provoked people in a 2,000-strong crowd leaving the funeral service into throwing stones at the police.

Mr Bill Mutschmann, CBS bureau chief in Johannesburg, said the CBS crew had kept its camera running during the incident and that it had been filed to New York. "The police started this one," he said. "If they hadn't harassed them and drawn their pistols, probably nothing would have happened."

Envoy's sons 'confessed to murder'

Moscow (Reuters) - The Mexican Ambassador to the Soviet Union said yesterday that the son and stepson of a Mexican diplomat murdered in Moscow had confessed to the killing.

Mamuel Porcillo Quevedo, an embassy counsellor, was shot with his maid, Mary del Carmen Cruz Hernandez, on October 30 at his apartment in one of Moscow's compounds for foreigners.

Soviet police last month arrested his former wife, Valentina Sumin.

The Mexican Ambassador, Señor Horacio Flores de la Pena, said that the counsellor's stepson Jorge, aged 22, and son José, aged 15, had confessed to the double killing.

He said the counsellor's former wife had been indicted on charges of smuggling and selling luxury goods.

Miss Mankiller takes over as Cherokee chief

From Trevor Fishlock

New York

Miss Wilma Mankiller has been installed as the first woman chief of the Cherokee Indian tribe, the second leader in America after the Navajo. She took the leadership automatically when the former chief, Mr Ross Swimmer, became head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington.

On her way to the top Miss Mankiller has overcome the misgivings of some of the men in the tribe.

Miss Mankiller is the daughter of a full-blood Cherokee father and a white mother.

Today the Cherokees are one of the most progressive tribes and run a cattle ranch, motel, timber business and an electronics factory. But, as with most Indian tribes, high unemployment and poor health care education remain considerable problems and are high on Miss Mankiller's agenda.

Costa Rica allows peace marchers a brief stay

From Martha Honey, San José

Four hundred pacifists on an international peace march through Central America have received permission to proceed into Costa Rica with police protection and get away from a right-wing mob holding them just inside the country's southern border with Panama.

After lengthy negotiations with local organizers of the march, the Government agreed to allow the pacifists to remain in the country for 72 hours but denied permission for public rallies and marches. Instead, the pacifists plan to meet community, religious, students and trade union groups.

The pacifists spent a rainy Saturday night aboard buses at the border. They were blocked by an angry crowd from the paramilitary organization, Free Costa Rica. The mob, mostly young men, shouted anti-communist and anti-Nicaraguan slogans, jeered the pacifists, lined up across the road and occupied the customs office.

The march has been endorsed by the Socialist International and prominent politicians including Herr Willy Brandt, Senator Edward Kennedy, and the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme.

Celebrities such as Miss Julie Christie, the actress, and Mr Martin Sheen, the actor, are expected to participate in various parts of the six-week march.

WASHINGTON: Five of the Costa Rican Ambassador's family were slightly injured when a fire, described as suspicious, caused \$450,000 (£306,000) worth of damage to the embassy building here yesterday (AFP reports). Two other people were also hurt.



M Guy Monier, owner of a Paris delicatessen specializing in truffles, showing a 23oz example bought at the start of the new season in the Périgord region of south-west France. The summer drought will mean prices even higher than the regular £250 a lb.

Ethiopian relief man disappears

Nairobi (AP) - Ethiopia's top famine relief official, Mr Dawit Wolde Giorgis, has vanished during a trip to the West, sources in Ethiopia said. He may be seeking asylum in the United States.

The defection, if true, would greatly embarrass Ethiopia's Marxist Government. Mr Dawit, as head of the Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, was internationally known for his impassioned pleas for aid to the country's famine victims.

Sources interviewed last week in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, privately acknowledged that Mr Dawit's return from a trip to Europe and the United States was nearly three weeks overdue.

The sources, all of whom requested anonymity, included commission officials, Western diplomats and acquaintances.

He left Ethiopia on October 25 for a tour of Western capitals to solicit donations for famine relief.

One of his brothers defected to the United States in September.

WASHINGTON: The State Department yesterday refused to comment on the reported request for asylum by Mr Dawit. A spokesman said the department had seen a news report on the matter, but, in keeping with normal practice on asylum questions, could neither confirm nor deny it (Michael Binyon writes).

Spain trades insults with Cuba over kidnap

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The attempt by four Cuban Embassy staff in Madrid to abduct a high-ranking Cuban defector with vital information about espionage operations may upset the plans of the Prime Minister, Señor Felipe Gonzalez, to make his first formal visit to Cuba.

The incident on Friday led to immediate expulsion of the would-be kidnappers, though three of the four did not enjoy diplomatic immunity. It also led to widespread criticism of the Spanish Government for being soft on the Castro regime.

Amid an exchange of communications containing language that was hardly diplomatic, the Cuban Vice-Consul, Señor Angel Alberto León, and three Cuban Embassy employees were hustled on to a Cuban Airlines on Saturday bound for Havana. They had spent the night under police guard at Madrid's Barajas airport.

The influential newspaper, El País, closely identified with the Government, quoted "a high official" as saying that the Prime Minister's planned trip to Cuba, postponed from last July to an indefinite date early next year, would now be "impossible".

The Spanish Foreign Ministry rejected a Havana communiqué which said it was "a lie" to refer to the would-be victim as a political exile, called him "a common thief", and accused Spain of "associating itself with his immoral conduct" by offering him assistance.

The communiqué argued that the exile had \$300,000 in Cuban Government funds in a bank account in Madrid in his own name.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry's rebuttal said the communiqué contained "false statements and intolerable comments about the comportment of the Spanish Government".

According to American sources, the Reagan Administration's strategy is to counter charges that the United States, in wanting to see the Russians bleed in Afghanistan, is delaying a settlement. It is intended to smoke out Moscow, which must now rise to the challenge of its diplomatic credibility, already low on account of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Scepticism dominates as the talks enter their most critical phase since June, 1982, when the UN mediating began in earnest. Five rounds of talks have been used to clarify, hone and refine three of the four basic documents for a settlement: agreement on mutual non-interference; voluntary return of Afghan refugees; and international guarantees. But the negotiations have, in effect, not progressed since April, 1983.

Greens patch up their quarrel

From Frank Johnson

Bonn

Conflict among West Germany's Greens between the Fundis (fundamentalists) and the Realos (realists) at their conference was resolved yesterday in favour of the Fundis.

The three-person executive which runs the Greens - to the extent that such a dispersed movement can be said to be "run" by anyone - was confirmed in office by 468 votes to 214. The executive is generally regarded as a Fundis bastion.

This vote would not be significant to anyone other than the country's left-wing environmentalists, whose party the SPD

Spain trades insults with Cuba over kidnap

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A chorus of newspapers wondered yesterday why Señor Gonzalez's Government expelled the three Cubans, who did not have diplomatic status, instead of bringing them to trial, and also why it did not expel the Cuban Ambassador, Señor Oscar García Fernández, in spite of his claim that he gave no orders for the kidnap attempt and had no advance knowledge of the incident.

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Skiers fall 40ft as chair lift slips

Denver, Colorado (Reuters) - Forty-nine people were injured yesterday when the cable of a ski-resort chair lift slipped, dropping some skiers as much as 40 ft.

Many of the victims, at least 10 of whom were badly hurt, suffered broken limbs, fractures, chest injuries and internal bleeding. An official of the Keystone resort, 75 miles west of here, said the accident occurred when a supporting wheel slipped down a shaft and sent tremors down the mountain-side cable.

Bouncers 'attack BBC team'

Islamabad (AFP) - A BBC film team said they were attacked by a dozen cinema bouncers in Lahore, eastern Pakistan, after attempting to interview the owner about alleged drug offences.

The producer, Mr David Wickham, the reporter, Mr Peter Taylor, and a three-man film crew said police at a station opposite the cinema did not intervene. The police said later there had been a "slight misunderstanding" and that the cinema management had invited the crew to lunch afterwards.

Firm told to do community work

Dallas (Reuters) - A judge has ordered Rockwell International, the second largest US defence contractor, to perform community service as part of its punishment for defrauding the Government over a contract.

In an unusual ruling, Judge Buchmeyer instructed Rockwell to provide \$200,000 in services or cash to 19 Dallas community programmes. He also urged it to double the amount saying it would help to improve its public reputation.

Body found

Lord Young expects UK exports to China will double in five years

From Donald MacIntyre
Peking

Britain's share of China's rapidly increasing foreign trade should more than double to 5 per cent by the early 1990s, Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment, said in Peking.

This target was set as the Chinese Government agreed on a list of six new capital projects to be undertaken by British suppliers with the support of "soft credit" from the UK Government. In 1983 China's imports totalled about £9 billion.

Lord Young confirmed after meeting the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, that the Government was planning a "substantial" increase in the £100 million low interest loan already agreed this October for the support of UK exports to China. Although ministers have yet to agree a figure for the increase in the loan, which allows a five year delay before the payment of interest at 15 per cent over five years, the amount of the loan is likely at least to double.

The list of the first six projects to qualify for "soft loans" from Britain were drawn up by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in detailed talks with British officials.

Mao lives again in birthday film

Peking (APF) - The 92nd anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's birth this month is to be marked with a potentially controversial television drama for the first time since Mr Deng Xiaoping consolidated power in 1978, Chinese sources said.

The 50-minute programme was to have been broadcast on the 90th anniversary of Mao's birth in 1983, but production was blocked by officials bitter at Mao's role in launching the Cultural Revolution and the ultra-period that followed.

The drama depicts him paying his respects at his parents' tomb and telling peasants not to exaggerate their harvests.

The Chinese have expressed a clear preference for British suppliers on the projects. They include a big coal-fired power station on the Yangtze River, for which both General Electric and Northern Electrical Industries have submitted bids. Equipment for a tractor factory where Lucas expects to be a substantial supplier, and four machinery and equipment projects.

British officials have submitted a list of 20 further projects which the British Government would like to allocate for similar coverage by low-cost credit. In the potentially huge telecommunications market this includes a digital switching system in the Sichuan province.

The mission, which includes senior telecommunications experts from Cable and Wireless, Plessey, STC and GEC, flew out to Chengdu in the heart of the province for talks with provincial officials. The projects also include optical fibre manufacture in Shanghai, in which STC have an interest, and biggest of all, up to £500 million which will be spent on a telephone system for the Yangtze delta.

The Chinese Prime Minister told Lord Young yesterday that he welcomed the mission, but he said that British success in trading with China would depend on being competitive in quality and price.

Mr Lester George, central services director of Ferranti, said he was now much more optimistic about the company's bid to build China's first advanced technology integrated circuit plant. He said Ferranti would continue to insist that a portion of foreign exchange would be remitted home in profits.

Haig puts the case for Nato unity

By Nicholas Ashford
Diplomatic Correspondent

It is three years since General Alexander Haig angrily resigned as President Reagan's Secretary of State, but he still speaks with the same degree of authority and the same mangled syntax - affectionately dubbed "Haig-speak" - as he did when in office.

Now, however, his voice is being heeded not only by those who value the opinions of a man who was Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, chief of staff in the Nixon White House and an aide to Dr Henry Kissinger before taking over the State Department, but also by political pundits who expect to see him in the race for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988.

Mr Haig, now a businessman, research fellow and lecturer, makes no secret of his presidential ambitions, though he said in an interview with *The Times*, it was still too early to reveal if and when he will throw his hat into the ring.

For the moment he does not want to do anything that might divert attention or support from President Reagan's economic and defence programmes. He may have had his differences with the President while in office, but he remains one of Mr Reagan's staunchest admirers.

Mr Haig has just been in Britain talking on the subject about which he cares most - the need for transatlantic unity between the US and its European Nato allies. "If we don't hang together, we will all hang separately," he said.

In his audience were trade unionists who might normally be expected to have little in common with a former American general who believes passionately in strengthening American nuclear power and considers Star Wars essential to the security of the West.

However, Mr Haig states his case with frankness and good humour, and his audience was clearly impressed both by the man and by his message.

Mr Haig has lost none of the bluntness for which he was celebrated, and which made him many enemies in the Reagan Administration. In the interview he described the initial unravelling of President Reagan's Star Wars programme in 1983 as a disaster which had done much to



General Haig at the Chesterfield Hotel in London: a staunch admirer of the President (Photograph: Dod Miller).

contribute to European misgivings about the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI). "It will take a long time to recoup," he said.

He was equally critical about American policy in Lebanon. "Every time we put our feet in there, we muck it up. We'll pay the price for decades."

Nor is he prepared to join the Western chorus of appreciation of Mr Gorbachev, who has succeeded in presenting himself as a modern, reformist Soviet leader. While conceding it is still too early to make an assessment, his impression is that Mr Gorbachev is "a neo-Stalinist with a steel fist in a velvet glove".

Having spent many hours negotiating with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the former Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Haig has no illusions about dealing with the Soviet Union. Any Soviet

Shares boost confidence

Radical change pulls 'Le Monde' back from brink of crisis

From Diana Geddes, Paris

This time last year *Le Monde*, France's leading daily and one of the world's great newspapers, was fighting for its life. Advertising revenue had slumped, sales seemed to be in irreversible decline, and the coffers were empty. There was not even enough money to pay the staff to the end of the year.

Now, after a new editor, an ambitious rescue plan and the injection for the first time of outside capital into the journalist-dominated private company, its future looks much brighter.

Sales are up for the first time in more than three years. Advertising revenue has risen by 6 per cent and is expected to climb another 14 per cent next year. The workforce has been cut by a sixth.

22 million francs (£2 million) trading loss in 1984 has been turned into a 10 million franc profit, and accumulated debts of 90 million francs have been transformed into net assets of 100 million francs.

This has been achieved without recourse to some wealthy press magnate, without strikes and without loss of editorial quality or intellectual vigour.

Indeed, the left-of-centre paper seems to have gained in stature, shedding some of its complacency and verbosity and becoming more independently critical of France's Socialist Government. Morale among the journalists has improved beyond bounds.

Most of the credit must be given to M. André Fontaine, aged 64, a journalist with *Le Monde* for the past 38 years who was elected editor-in-chief in January by an overwhelming majority of shareholders.

Despite the strength of the vote, however, many still had misgivings. Granted, he was a

distinguished journalist with excellent contacts and much easy charm. But was that really the kind of man capable of taking the tough action needed to lift the paper out of its crisis? It seems that he was.

The paper's workforce has been trimmed from 1,200 to 1,000, though journalist numbers are maintained. Salaries have been cut by an average 10 per cent. The number of pages has been reduced. Advertising has been hived off into a subsidiary, of which *Le Monde* owns 51 per cent.

The paper's offices, near the Opéra, have been sold for 147 million francs (£13 million), much more than expected, and are being leased back at 10 million francs a year.

Outside capital has been gained by inviting readers to subscribe to 30,000 new 500-franc shares.

The subscription, opened on December 2 after an "open day" at the *Le Monde* offices attended by more than 10,000 visitors, was due to close at the end of the month. It is a mark of new confidence that the shares were sold out within 10 days.

A further 16.5 million francs is being raised by selling shares to other individuals and companies, trimming the proportion held by staff journalists from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. They will continue, however, to have the right of veto over any decision affecting the paper's content or management.

M. Fontaine is studying a new plan to develop and diversify the paper's activities.

Changes have already been made - the print is larger, the articles shorter, a summary of contents is carried on the front page.

DC8 aborted take-offs

Investigators seeking the cause of the troop plane crash in Newfoundland will examine flight recorders showing that the DC8 had twice aborted take-offs this year (Trevor Fishlock writes from New York).

In particular, they want to know more about the aircraft's aborted take-off in Michigan a month ago. At that time there were 99 Marine reservists on board, all sitting at the rear. As the aircraft's nose lifted, the tail struck the runway with a loud noise. The take-off was stopped. The same aircraft aborted a take-off in Ohio in July. Arrow Air, the plane's owner, said there had been mechanical problems. So far investigators have found no evidence to explain why the airliner suddenly lost height and crashed into woods at the end of the Gander runway, killing all 248 passengers and eight crew.

IS THE GOVERNMENT GENUINELY LOOKING AT BOTH CROSS CHANNEL PROPOSALS?



Government representatives from Britain and France are currently evaluating various proposals for a Channel fixed link. Both governments are keen to reach a final decision in early 1986. (How on earth can they wade through an estimated 10 tons of documentation so quickly?)

This determination to force the issue suggests that both governments have already made up their minds - there will be a Channel fixed link, come hell or high water.

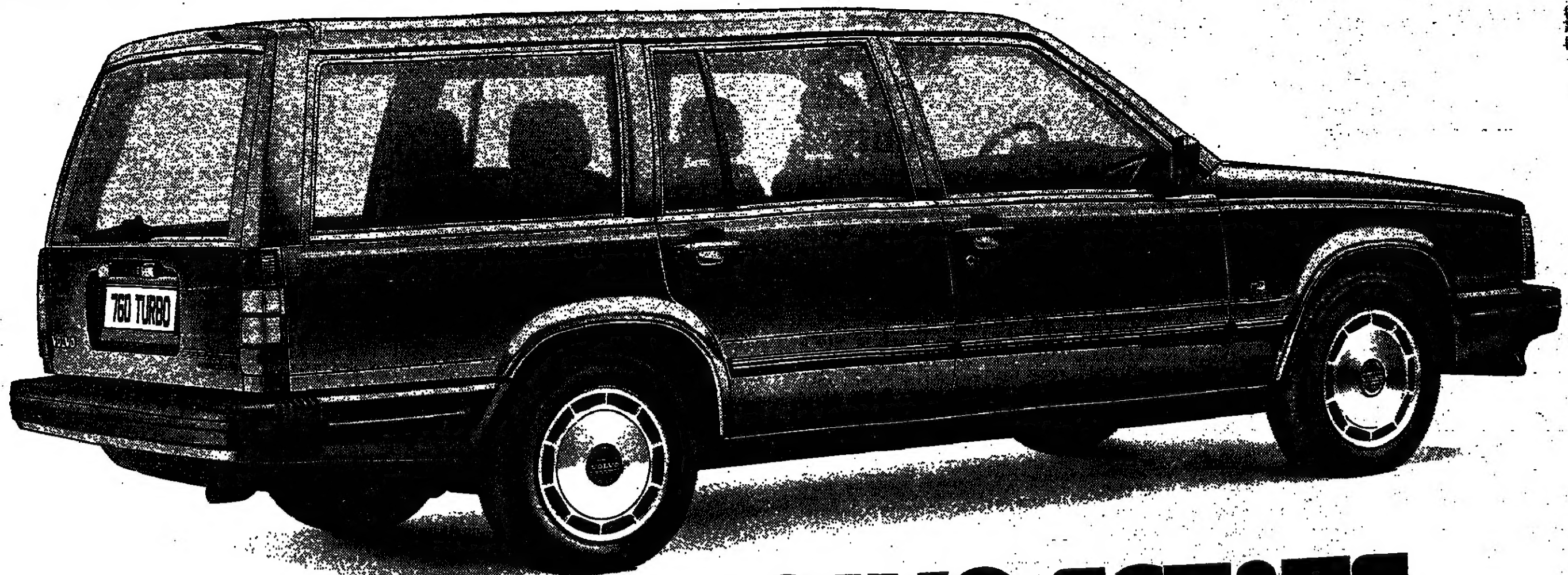
Quite clearly, both governments are suffering from tunnel vision. They are closing their eyes to the fact that the ferries already provide a flexible and efficient service. A service that offers a wide choice of points of arrival and departure.

And with the advent of 'Super Ferries' this cross-Channel proposal will offer cheaper fares than any fixed link can promise. A fixed link needs to create a monopoly to be financially viable. This would sink all the Continental ferry routes, not just Dover-Calais and open the floodgates to higher fixed link fares.

No matter what the British government might say, one thing is crystal clear. It is only looking at half of the story. And by doing so, it is turning a blind eye to the case for Britain's cross-Channel ferries.

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Both the front seats are heated as are the electrically adjusted door mirrors.

You can choose whether to sit on soft velour or the finest glove leather. Either way, you'll be sitting pretty.

The angled dashboard means everything is beautifully to hand.

At the back, the rear seat splits to give you even more loading versatility than normal.

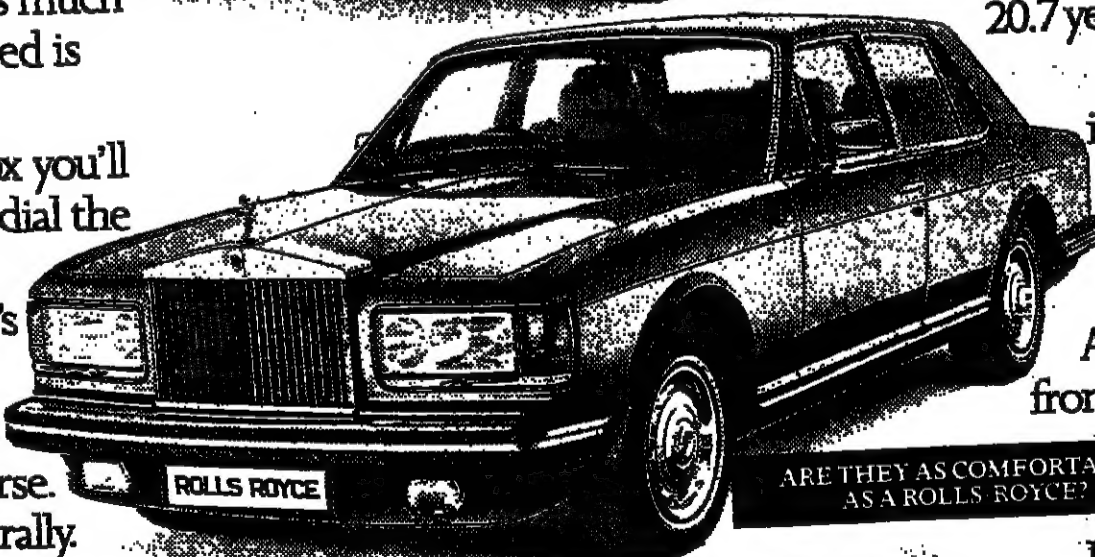
With the seat right down there's 75 cubic feet of usable space; enough to take a 6 ft sofa. (Try cramming that in the boot of a BMW.)

There are five new Volvo estates with prices ranging from under £11,000 to just over £17,000.

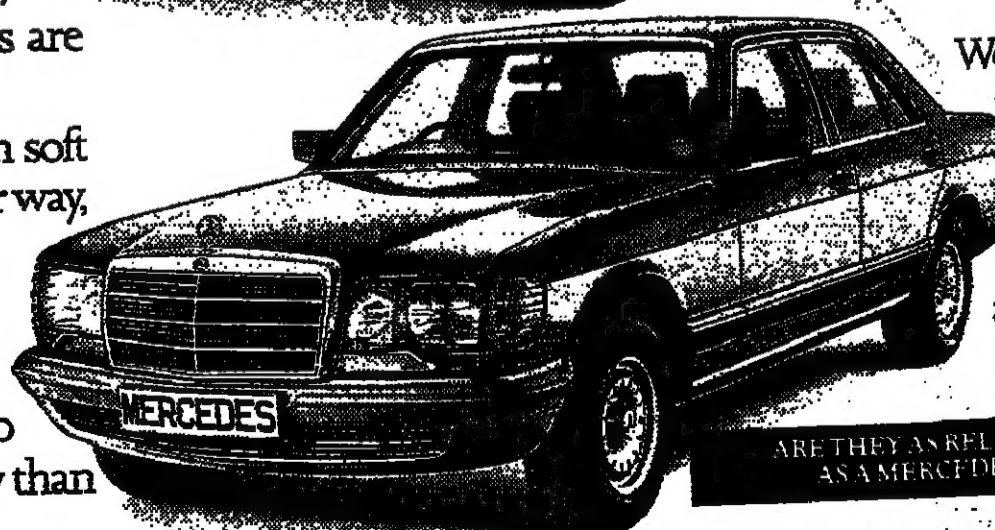
They come with several engine and transmission options and different levels



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ARE THEY AS COMFORTABLE
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So you can choose what best suits your budget and motoring needs.

Whichever model you select you can be sure of one thing.

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According to Government statistics in Sweden, the Volvo now has an average life expectancy of 20.7 years. Longer than any other car tested.

(The life expectancy of the people inside the car isn't ignored either, so all the estates have a host of safety features from crumple zones to burst-proof locks.)

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For a start, the cars are extremely quiet. We've used more sound-proofing material than ever before, even in the tailgate.

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If you'd like to judge all this for yourself, the new Volvo estates are at your nearest Volvo dealer now.

Take a test drive, even if you're not looking for an estate car.

The new Volvos are the first cars with the capacity to be great estates and great cars.

Don't miss them. **VOLVO**

Assam voting begins

Gandhi party faces uphill struggle after tough state election campaign

From Michael Hamlyn, Barpeta, Assam

The last time election fever hit the state of Assam, 7,000 people died. The campaign for today's election to the State Assembly and for the state's 14 parliamentary seats has, by contrast, been violence-free.

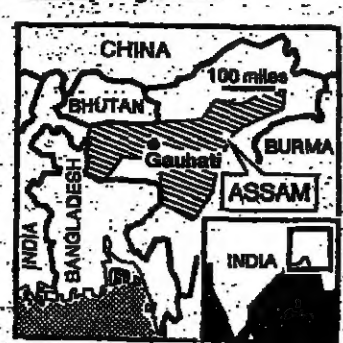
There have been minor disputes between rival camps of campaign workers and some competitive poster-tearing has occurred. But that has been all.

The contest, however, has been keenly fought. As campaigning closed, more than 100,000 young supporters of the new Assamese political party, the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) - the Assam People's Council, gathered around the capital, Gauhati, chanting slogans and waving banners in a demonstration of hostility to the ruling party of the country's prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr Gandhi's Congress (I) is having a tough time holding on to power here. In that stretch of the Brahmaputra Valley known as Lower Assam, the AGP - its badge is the Assamese elephant - is overwhelming. Scarcely a wall or building goes undecorated by AGP slogans in Assamese, or English, and elephant pictures and models are everywhere.

Even in this small market

town, Mr Gandhi was greeted by thousands of supporters of the AGP, many waving green-and-white flags, when he addressed a meeting in the municipal grounds.



"Kindly convey to Mr Gandhi, one elderly voter asked me, 'that his mother came first to power here. The Assam political conference in 1956, and then again during the election campaigns of 1976, '71 and '77. Each time she made promises to us which have not been fulfilled'."

Disappointment felt by the immigrant community is a highly significant factor in Barpeta, and indeed all over Lower Assam. For the immigrants - Bengali Muslims,

mainly - are expected to provide a Congress counterweight to the higher-caste Hindu influence of the AGP, the leaders of which have been conducting a six-year campaign against the continuing flow of immigrants from neighbouring Bangladesh.

But the Muslims have been upset by the accord Mr Gandhi signed with the agitation leaders, which aims to disenfranchise those who are detected as having immigrated illegally between 1966 and 1971, and to expel those who arrived afterwards.

They have established their own political organization, the United Minorities Front, and put up candidates who in some districts will split the Congress vote.

In Barpeta, the Congress parliamentary candidate, Mr Ismail Hussain Khan, who is seeking to return to the Lok Sabha for the third time, admits he has an uphill struggle. Of the 10 assembly constituencies that make up his parliamentary district, four he reckons are dominated by the front. Three have an Assamese Hindu majority and are likely to return AGP candidates. Only three are mixed enough to give him any real support.

The Rising Sun outshines US

JAPAN AS NUMBER 1

By the time businessmen see in the New Year, Japan will have become the world's biggest creditor nation.

When winter closed in on American-occupied Japan 40 years ago, its sun was grubbing for anything they could get, many of them starving. Industry was virtually non-existent. Exports did not start moving until 1947.

But this year Japanese cumulative investments abroad will overtake those of the United States at more than \$100 billion. Japan, the number one exporter of a vast range of manufactures, will also be the world's biggest exporter of money, most of it tied up in

foreign plants, buildings offices and ventures of one kind and another. But that sun takes no account of the billions of dollars that Japanese spend on bonds and other shorter-term investments in foreign countries.

Japanese firms have been successful not least because they have been funded by a people who are also great savers. The Japanese postal savings bank is the biggest of its kind in the world with deposits of 98.5 trillion yen and only two American banks can



Pocket calculators epitomize Japan's pre-eminence in technological wizardry helping it dominate world trade.

another new record in world trade with a surplus of around \$50 billion this year, propelled by the world's highest level of robotization. By the end of last year firms had installed 67,300 robots and the number is climbing monthly.

But if spectacular Japanese successes have been achieved by the longest working hours and superior levels of output per man then its failures are equally dramatic. What other public corporation could rival Japan National Railways

(JNR) for its ability to lose money? Arguably its the world's most expensive pork barrel which at the behest of politicians builds and runs lines which could never hope to make money. Last year alone the state railway lost 1,843.6 billion yen (\$6.1 billion).

Almost 25 years ago the Japanese shipbuilding industry overtook Britain's and went on to carve out a steady share of more than half of the world market. Their nearest competitors, the South Koreans, are far behind with a mere 15 per cent of the pickings. Nonetheless, the Japanese will have to slim to stay ahead, cutting the workforce by almost a third in the next few years.

In car-making Japanese manufacturers pulled ahead of Detroit in 1983 only to fall behind again last year in round figures. Japanese car production in the United States, though classified as American, will climb steeply over the next few years to give Japan the undisputed title of king of the road.

Japanese supremacy in 35mm cameras, video recorders, colour TV sets, microwave ovens, electronic calculators and motor-cycles is now so well-established as to be unassailable barring a revolution in Western fortunes.

In the developed world it is now well nigh impossible to find a home without something bearing that inscription which is both a threat and a promise at the same time: Made in Japan.

Tomorrow: Social supremacy

Tass praise for better relations with Tokyo

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The significant improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan was underscored at the weekend when Tass released a long commentary praising the change in diplomatic climate between Moscow and Tokyo.

This switch away from the antipathy which has dogged the relationship for many years is mainly attributed to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. It is expected to be cemented in the new year when Mr Eduard Shevardnadze becomes the first Soviet Foreign Minister to visit Tokyo since the 1970s.

The Tass analysis pointed to several indicators, including accords reached on trade, fisheries and taxation. It reported that trade had increased in 1985 after two years of decline and added that there was a large potential for co-operation in science and technology.

Western diplomats believe Mr Gorbachev is looking towards Japan to play a large role in his campaign to modernize the Soviet economy. Until this year, relations had been soured by the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and a long-standing territorial dispute over the sovereignty of the Kuril Islands north of Hokkaido.

Peace pact still evades Ugandans

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The red carpet was in place at Nairobi's International Conference Centre. A U-shaped table waited for the delegate. Television cameras were in position and reporters from all over the world waited.

But the principals in the long-running diplomatic drama - the Ugandan leader, General Tito Okello, his rival, the chief of the National Resistance Army, Mr Yoweri Museveni, and President Moi of Kenya, did not show up. According to a Kenyan official, the signing of Uganda's long-awaited peace agreement was postponed for the third day running until today. And the television crews went home.

Despite intense pressure from President Moi, chairing the talks, and requested statements from both sides that they want to co-operate in the future government of Uganda, the discussions still have not ended.

Hopes rose when General Okello flew here at the weekend and had several meetings with President Moi. The Foreign Minister, Mr Olara Otunou, flew back to Uganda on Sunday to consult with representatives of the smaller guerrilla groups there.

A British military team, headed by Major-general Tony Pollard, Commandant of the School of Infantry at Warminster, is also waiting here. Britain, Kenya and Tanzania have been asked to help in integrating the NRA guerrillas into the Ugandan Army.

Go-ahead by Ershad for open politics

From Ahmed Fazl, Dhaka

President Ershad of Bangladesh yesterday announced the lifting of a nine-month-old ban on open political activities from January 1, as a step to restoring democracy and civilian government after almost four years of army rule.

In a radio and television broadcast on the eve of the country's National Day, Lieutenant-General Ershad said he would hold general elections, including presidential polls, after a proper political climate had been created.

The lifting of the ban comes after the two main opposition alliances made plans to hold rallies and demonstrations today in defiance of martial law. General Ershad, yesterday, appealed to the Opposition to help restore democracy and pledged to set up an elected government in the shortest possible time. Earlier, he had said elections would be held by April next year.

"We have lost much time in squabbles and hatred" said General Ershad, who seized power in March 1982. In an earlier public meeting, he said he would open talks with the alliances and the fundamentalist Jamaat-E-Islami for agreement on dates for the elections and also for assurances of their participation.

The alliance expressed fears of rigging in favour of the pro-military National Front if elections were held under martial law. Previous attempts to hold elections have been foiled by opposition boycott threats.

Quebec ready to lift ban on signs in English

From John Best, Ottawa

The new Liberal Government of Quebec is moving to correct a serious source of irritation among English-language residents of the mostly French-speaking province.

Mr Robert Bourassa, the Premier, said that his administration is likely to stop prosecuting people who display signs in English.

Under Quebec's French-language charter Bill 101, enacted several years ago when the nationalist Parti Quebecois was in power, it is illegal to display publicly a non-French sign in the province. This extraordinary law applied to businesses, institutions and private residences. There are few exceptions.

Mr Bourassa, who took office on Thursday, told reporters in Quebec City on Friday that the Government will not seek to amend the law until its legality is decided by the courts, but prosecutions will in the meantime be suspended.

More than 1,600 charges are pending under the law, of which

600 involve signs on business premises and 300 on produce labels.

The Quebec Superior Court earlier this year said that the law conflicted with Canada's Federal Charter of Rights and Freedoms, a ruling that is the subject of an appeal in another court.

Mr Bourassa also announced that he will seek a seat in the provincial legislature at a January 20 by-election in Montreal's St Laurent constituency. The Premier suffered a humiliating personal defeat in Bertrand's constituency in the provincial general election on December 2, won by the Liberals in a landslide.

Mr Bourassa also met Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, in Montreal for the first time since the election. He reiterated his intention to press for a provincial veto in the coming Canada-US free trade negotiations, a position Mr Mulroney made clear he did not appreciate.

Jakarta pirate Live Aid profit may go to Africa

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, says that Indonesian piracy of Bob Geldof's Live Aid tapes involves fraud and that moves should be taken to send the profits to African famine victims (our Jakarta Correspondent writes).

Dr Mochtar's statement, made as he left for Australia at the weekend, was welcomed by a public embarrassed and humiliated by domestic press cartoons depicting Indonesia as an ally cat stealing food from starving African children. He said that he had instructed

his aides to pass this official opinion to the Justice Department and the Attorney-General.

The fraud, he said, came not from tape piracy, because Indonesia is not a signatory of the International Copyright Convention, but in copying the original cover, which says that sales proceeds will go to famine relief in Africa, without remitting the funds.

Spokesmen for the Justice Department say that the results of their investigation will be passed on to the Foreign Ministry, but gave no time schedule.

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£ 4,000	£ 40.00	£13,000	£130.00	£30,000	£300.00
£ 5,000	£ 50.00	£14,000	£140.00	£35,000	£350.00
£ 6,000	£ 60.00	£15,000	£150.00	£40,000	£400.00
£ 7,000	£ 70.00	£16,000	£160.00	£45,000	£450.00
£ 8,000	£ 80.00	£17,000	£170.00	£50,000	£500.00
£ 9,000	£ 90.00	£18,000	£180.00	You can hold any amount from £2,000 up to £50,000 in multiples of £1,000. Each £1,000 of Income Bonds produces an average of £10.00 a month - £120.00 a year.	
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2. The Bonds are a Government security issued under the National Loans Act 1968. They are repaid in full at the end of the term of the Bonds. The interest is paid monthly.

3. The Bonds are available in denominations of £2,000, £3,000, £4,000, £5,000, £6,000, £7,000, £8,000, £9,000 and £10,000. They are available to all persons who are at least 16 years of age on the date of purchase.

4. The Bonds may be purchased by cash or by direct debit from a bank or building society account. They may also be purchased by instalments.

5. The Bonds may be repaid at any time. If repaid before the end of the term, the interest will be paid in full. If repaid after the end of the term, the interest will be paid in full plus a premium.

6. The Bonds may be transferred to another person. The interest will be paid to the new owner. The Bonds may also be transferred to a trust.

7. The Bonds may be used as security for a loan. The interest will be paid to the lender. The Bonds may also be used as security for a loan from a bank or building society.

8. The Bonds may be used as security for a loan from a bank or building society. The interest will be paid to the lender. The Bonds may also be used as security for a loan from a bank or building society.

9. The Bonds may be used as security for a loan from a bank or building society. The interest will be paid to the lender. The Bonds may also be used as security for a loan from a bank or building society.

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2. The Bonds may be repaid by cash or by direct debit from a bank or building society account. They may also be repaid by instalments.

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8. My date is:

9. My bank account number is:

10. My bank name is:

11. My bank address is:

12. My bank branch is:

13. My bank sort code is:

14. My bank account type is:

15. My bank account number is:

THE ARTS

Fiona Shaw, who opens as Celia in *As You Like It* at the Barbican tomorrow, has a blazing enthusiasm for theatrical life and the promise to match: interview by Sheridan Morley

A star for the late Eighties

Not since all those Cusack daughters came pouring out of Ireland to invade the RSC home base in Warwickshire can there have been a more spectacular start in the English classical theatre for an Irish actress than that of Fiona Shaw. At 24, straight out of university (Cork) and drama school (RADA) she joined the National Theatre (NT) to play Julia in the Michael Hardt-borne production of *As You Like It*. Tomorrow she makes her Barbican debut as Celia in *As You Like It*, opening a few nights later down at the Pit as Tatyana in *The Philistines* and Madame de Volanges in *Liaisons dangereuses*.

"It's going to be a busy Christmas, and it doesn't end there: the technical run-through of *Liaisons* is on New Year's Eve. But at the moment I'm finding work an escape as well as an exploration; my younger brother was killed in a car smash the week that *Philistines* opened in Stratford, and for a while I thought I was never going to act again. But then I found that it was the only way I could go on."

The second child of a father who is an eye surgeon in Cork and a mother who was a scientist and an opera singer, Fiona Shaw grew up with "a slight and dubious family connection to Bernard Shaw" and the determination to be an actress.

"For a while I tried to escape it, reading philosophy at university, and I think I must have been an academic because when I got to RADA they said they could still smell the library in me. Coming to London and drama school from Cork was like coming into the twentieth century, but I knew I had to come here if I was going to learn about Restoration comedy, which was my first real interest in drama. Oddly enough in Ireland, although everyone lives in Restoration comedy all the time, no one can teach it."

"I'd had a desperately sheltered life, and for a while in London I felt like the original country cousin: people had an urbanity here which I'd just never seen before, though I was very lucky in one or two old family friends like Frank Delaney who lived over here and taught me how to survive in London. When you come from Cork it's like being in Chekhov and coming from Novgorod: you need someone like Frank to urge you on to Moscow."

"Ireland is an anecdotal world full of theatre, and I suppose all my family give performances all the time; I'm just the first to do it for a living. At RADA I worked very hard because I was older than many of my year and had already seen all my wild oats at university, and I think because of that I won a lot of the awards, so managements began to take an interest."

In her last term she played Virginia in the Edna O'Brien monologue, and was immediately sent for by the National: "Peter Wood wanted me to read for Julia and it never occurred to me that I was going in out of my depth. We had a wonderful cast there, and my Faulkland was Edward Petherbridge, who is a great teacher, so in that sense it was like a RADA extension course in Restoration timing."

But, having discovered her so early, the National then let her slip straight out of their grasp: "I was there playing Julia for a year, but they didn't offer me anything else; partly I think because *The Rivals* was such a hit that they had to keep doing it about four times a week, and partly because they were just changing over to the company system and things were in a state of flux. So I went off and did some television for Granada, and then Howard Brenton sent me the beginning of a script he was writing about the Shelleys."

That, of course, was *Bloody Poetry*: "A lot of my role as Mary Shelley was written while we were in rehearsal at Leicester, so she bears traces of my speech rhythms and intonations which is lovely for me though I suppose maybe tricky for another actress in that role. But it was a wonderful play to do, and I think it was from there the RSC asked me to join them at Stratford as a beginning of this year. But Stratford is a terribly insular and incestuous place. After a while you get so tired you can't bear to see friends or family: you hit Sunday like a wall, and you just want to be with people who have also spent six days rehearsing and playing marathon texts. Colleagues understand that better than families."

Unmarried and alone, Fiona Shaw goes into 1986 knowing that she has another year of her RSC contract to run and that some of it will probably take the form of a Feydeau season at the Barbican: "I don't want to get hamstrung into high comedy, though, and I hope maybe there might be another Shakespeare. *As You Like It* is my first, and I've spent a lot of my time on it just working through the text, trying to understand why Shakespeare leaves Celia standing around so long without saying much. Very few of his characters ever do that."

Unmistakably Irish in her voice and her blazing enthusiasm for theatrical life, Fiona Shaw looks a reasonably secure bet for late-Eighties stardom: "I find it hard to talk about myself without sounding grossly ambitious, but I think I am learning to be more responsible towards the theatre as well as my own place in it. The great lesson of Stratford and Cicely Berry is that the more it will respond like a live thing. At RADA they told me to lose the Irish accent: in fact I just toned it down a lot. If I lost it altogether, I'd lose myself too."



Donald Cooper

Theatre
Short-term plottingOn the Edge
Hampstead

Guy Hibbert is not a writer given to understatement, and you get some idea of what lies in store from the fine collection of junk (assembled by Robin Don) crammed on to the Hampstead stage. Gaping cockers, dismembered motor-bikes, nameless rusting spikes and splintered timber are heaped around a scrubby patch of grass behind a tumbledown bungalow. And, when human figures appear on the scene, they fit in all too well with the environment.

A blank-eyed girl sits chain-smoking on the steps. Two men, dripping with sweat, apply themselves to wood-chopping and weight-lifting. Another girl arrives in a bikini to sunbathe amid the rubble, and things start moving. Ted drops his axe and tries to rape her. Young Kenny picks it up and makes a frenzied assault on the woodpile. In quick succession you see two experts in physical activity meeting physical defeat.

I will say this for Mr Hibbert: he knows how to arouse interest in what is going to happen next. And the main business of the play is to unravel the mysteries surrounding this human scrapheap and its so-far unseen owner, Betty. To this end, it draws on the old device of the family reunion.

Jimmy, Betty's long-absent son, arrives to patch things up with her before emigrating to America. Flush with an inheritance, he comes with his black partner Bob, with whom he plans to strike it rich in the garage trade, all set for a great farewell party.

One glimpse of the back-yard puts paid to that hope; and from

the abusive reception he gets from Ted and Kenny he seems likely to be bounded off the premises with the axe. However, Jimmy sticks to his ground, determined to find out what has happened to the pleasant home he knew as a child. Bit by bit the story comes out. Kenny and the two girls are Betty's children by different fathers. Ted is Betty's latest husband; she would gladly be rid of him, but he is in possession of a fatal family secret, and rules the air base, one of whose GIs mysteriously vanished. Kenny claims to have decapitated him with chicken-wire, but then Kenny's word is not to be trusted.

After such a build-up, and the insistently menacing references to the American base, it is stupefying to learn simply that Rita is a hard-working USAF tart; and that what she fears is Rita's threat to expose the already unmasked Kenny to the police.

The infuriating thing about his play is that Mr Hibbert writes extremely serviceable dialogue that also expands eloquently beyond the given circumstances. Rita's desire to escape to America, for instance, prompts Bob to a magnificent denunciation of the "anywhere but here" men who wound up on tobacco plantations.

But he is making the same choice himself, and, having turned Rita down, he proposes to take her sister instead. Once you begin looking, the piece is littered with the signs of short-term plotting. Putting all the thoughts of *Cold Comfort Farm* out of his mind, Robin Leffevre directs a bold, pounding production, with no trace of softening apologies for excess.

Irving Wardle

Barbara Jefford's matriarchal Betty with Nicholas Teare as Kenny in *On the Edge*ECO/Uchida
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Familiarity with Mitsuko Uchida's Mozart piano concerto cycle is in my case breeding contempt, but increasingly I am coming to realize that her emotional reserve and delicate, refined touch seemed chilly, and one still occasionally wishes that the flamboyance of her costumes - this concert's was a particularly dazzling multi-coloured outfit - would inspire her to try something equally exotic on the ivories.

But if one accepts that Uchida's Mozart will not cross into certain emotional areas these readings can bring intense pleasure. She refused, in the Concerto in B flat, K450, to allow the bravura element to dominate the outer movements; indeed, if anything, the finale's treacherous crossed-hands passage was made to sound too easy. But her treatment of the Andante was outstanding: a perfectly judged growth from the simplicity of the theme into

the warm romance of the variations where Uchida's superbly even fingerwork and artful pedalling gave the music a rare luminosity. She displayed an equally persuasive grasp of structure in the opening movement of the C major Concerto, K467. From what had seemed like an over-restrained opening the music was allowed to expand significantly in dynamic range, so that Uchida's brilliantly played cadenza came as the natural climax to an intensification of expression lasting ten minutes or more. It was no surprise that she delivered the Andante's ravishingly simple melody with such pleasure, projecting their connotations so characteristically through the orchestral texture.

The English Chamber Orchestra's woodwind had earlier been centre-stage for Haydn's *Divertimento* in C. Hearing *tafelmusik* like this given such polished performances has been an incidental delight of the series.

Richard Morrison

Martin Best
Wigmore Hall

Early music does not come much earlier than the songs of Bernard de Ventadorn. About 800 years ago he served Eleanor of Aquitaine as court troubadour, and also possibly as her secret lover - though if this was the case there must have been some private reason why he addressed her in his most celebrated lovesong as "Tristan".

To say that modern performers of such prehistoric music need to display ingenuity would be an understatement. Rhythm, instrumentation, textual underlay, expression marks, twelfth-century pronunciation: the average ancient manuscript has nothing to say on these matters. What is historically "correct" can hardly be judged; the only real criterion is whether a performance conveys to present-day listeners the intensity of these heartfelt yearnings.

In such circumstances Martin Best is rarely bettered. His prodigious skill on a variety of plucked instruments, though at times drawing dangerously close to modern folk-guitar idioms, is one cornerstone of his success. Simple drone concepts become ornamented into an ever-changing background of rhythmic patterns. The passion in the words is first, bawdy-style strumming, or echoed by atmospheric interludes between verses.

Richard Morrison

Harry's Christmas/
The Tell-Tale Heart
Donmar Warehouse

Now that Steven Berkoff has become what Hollywood calls "big box", we should be grateful that he has chosen to grace the fringe with a one-man double bill which shows off his performing talents and reminds us what a rank bad playwright he can be.

Harry's Christmas presents him as a lonely middle-aged man counting the days to the festival of alleged joy and peace on earth. Agitating over his poetry collection of Christmas cards, debating with himself the advisability of trying to renew contact with old girlfriends, he has nothing to look forward to except a visit to his aged mother. I do not know whether Mr Berkoff leads this solitary life himself, but those of us who do might feel there is something more (or something else) to be said on the subject; whether it is worth saying at all is another question.

The script is so disarmingly ordinary and its climax so banal that we seem to be watching not

so much a flesh-and-blood character as a caricature of an actor/playwright performing a one-man piece about a lonely middle-aged man counting the days to Christmas.

An extended interval gives the wayward player time to make up that marvellous face (normally suggestive of a particularly venal Renaissance prelate) as a sort of George Grosz cartoon, complete with cork moustache. The Tell-Tale Heart, an old party piece which he has done at the Traverse and the Almeida, brings out the very best in him. Poe's grotesque tale of pointless murder and deranged paranoia, one of the most genuinely unnerving stories in the language, comes in for an absurdly mannered recital.

Like some silent-movie villain unexpectedly equipped with a voice-box, Mr Berkoff stretches out the text's insane logic with beautiful control. The dark-lantern creaking at the door of the victim's bed might feel there is something more (or something else) to be said on the subject; whether it is worth saying at all is another question.

Martin Cropper

Concerts

LSO/Monterosso
Barbican

Bellini too, it seems, had trouble with deadlines. His adaptation of *I Puritani* for Naples, and the voice of Maria Malibran failed to reach the Teatro San Carlo in time, thanks to a cholera outbreak at Marseilles, and it was never heard until Saturday night's concert performance.

We have the conductor Raffaello Monterosso to thank for digging out the manuscript in Catania, and presenting us with a performing edition which not only ticks the fancy of the musicologists but must delight every ear in its generous and often revelatory differences. The necessary lowering of the pitch for Malibran's mezzo are of less interest than the staggering *coppa* Bellini pulls off by reversing the vocal texture of Arturo's and Elvira's great penultimate love-death pledge. As Elvira's cheek pales, it is her voice which soars to

lead the lamentation; and, with Suzanne Murphy, albeit indisposed, returning to a role she has now made so much her own, it was pleasure indeed.

She, too, gets the lion's share of the extra forty minutes restored from the truncated Paris version and distributed in a trio towards the end of Act I, an *aria cantabile* in the finale and, best of all, a sudden *perley* cabaletta of joy bursting into the final chorus.

With Bruce Brewer as an ardent Arturo, there was little risk of his being upstaged by a rival tenor Riccardo, the other major change. Bonaventura Bottone relished the extra cutting edge of the truncated *aria* and the histrionics of the raised pitch take their toll of both voice and ensemble balance. The London Symphony Orchestra could have used a little more rehearsal time, the Ambrosian Singers sang lustily, and the huge audience seemed hugely pleased.

Hilary Finch

LBO/Liddell
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Two facts about this concert struck me rather forcibly. First, although the London Bach Orchestra still play modern-style instruments, they have evidently been influenced by baroque practices and go some way towards adopting the articulation and lightness of delivery of the authenticists. Second, it was remarkable how the principal soloists, two of whom came from the LBO's own ranks, affected those same manners, but not, unfortunately, to their advantage.

In Telemann's G major Viola Concerto, for example, the richness of Christopher Wellington's sound could only be admired, yet the first movement was positively sluggish. Likewise the Andante suffered from a certain stiffness of motion. The Vivaldi-like fast movements were much tighter, not only knowing where they were going but also wanting to get there.

When Nona Liddell stood centre-stage for Bach's E major

Violin Concerto, her obvious enjoyment in her playing was compromised by some equally obvious problems in maintaining a consistent tempo in the first movement and a sense of the impetus in the second. The reason, I suggest, was simply a regression on the soloist's part to a romantic aesthetic.

Liddell directed the rest of the programme from the first desk, and it was not her fault if in the finale of Handel's D minor Organ Concerto, Op 7, and Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto, here at least the LBO players functioned as a stylish and thoroughly musical unit.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Political folk-tale

As a tribute to Ewan MacColl, *Daddy, What Did You Do in the Strike?* (ITV) was heavier on politics than on art, despite the fact that the 70-year-old folk singer is probably more widely known for songs like "The Streets of London" and "The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face" than his more recent support of the miners' strike.

As a boy, MacColl heard his unemployed father classify policemen, seals and people with no interest in politics together as failures of evolution. Some of his earliest inspiration came from the slums of Salford where he roamed as a teenager drawing inspiration applying Engels' descriptions to the surrounding squalor.

His first creative outlet was street theatre, but a Bartok monograph, which criticized the narcissism of high culture and advocated relearning the business of artistic creation through the techniques of folk art, pointed him in the direction of his finest achievements.

Very few television programmes could be improved by being longer, but this was an exception which would have benefited from an extra half hour. Time devoted to the performance of MacColl's

songs performed at his seventieth birthday concert with his wife Peggy Seeger and their sons, could not be grudged. However, it seemed unjustified to skip over his first marriage to Joan Littlewood, and the foundation of the Theatre Workshop, in a mere sentence.

The interviewer invited him to regard folk music as an historical curiosity, which seemed an impertinence in the presence of such a giant talent, but perhaps the question was sincerely asked; the programme made no reference to the work of other folk artists, or the influence of folk music on the development of rock, a subject on which Kirsty MacColl, Ewan's daughter and a successful rock singer, could no doubt have spoken well.

Very little was left out of the MTV Awards (ITV), screened early on Sunday morning, a late relay of the new-minted rock institution founded by New York's music-only television channel. Half the stars of the rock 'n' roll heaven were present, and the remainder, in the finest tradition of Oscar ceremonies, sent friends to collect their statues.

Celia Brayfield

PUBLISHING

Literary insights

J. G. Ballard, Dirk Bogarde, Alan Silitoe, Anita Brookner, David Lodge and George MacDonald Fraser might be surprised to learn that they all had books published this autumn by the same imprint. The publisher is the National Library for the Blind, whose first list of books in Braille available for purchase has just been issued.

Braille books are bulky, about the size of the original University of London volumes that are available in most public libraries. A Braille book comprises about 70-75 sheets, with much air (not necessarily hot) between the pages. Thus an average-length book will occupy a number of volumes. The Gollancz edition of Ballard's *Empire of the Sun* makes 286 pages; the NLB's Braille edition occupies five volumes. Fraser's *The Pheasant* in Braille is seven volumes; Lodge's *Small World* in eight; Brookner's *Hotel du Lac* a modest three. The cost per volume is £8. To acquire Ballard's novel in hardback will set you back £28.95. In Braille, the cost is £40.

Virtually all Braille books are borrowed rather than bought. Who could afford to house a personal library? The NLB is on one floor of a modern building in Stockport. It costs £400,000 per annum to run. Ten per cent comes from national and local government, 50 per cent from investments made as a result of the sale of its then London headquarters in 1978, the remainder from fund-raising campaigns. If you buy a flag for blind charities in London, 3.6 per cent of what you contribute goes to the library; 6 per cent if you put a coin in the collecting box anywhere else in the country.

Allan Leach, the director general, told me that the library which looks something like an aircraft hanger - houses about a third of a million volumes, 40,000 titles. About half are fiction, half non-fiction, with a considerable number of children's titles: the books just published include K. M. Peyton's *The Last Ditch* and Jill Paton Walsh's *A Force of One*. However, Leach overstates the case: their print publishers last year, their print publishers last year.

Internationally, only about one book in twelve of general interest is made available to the visually handicapped. Thus the selection of titles is a singular responsibility. The NLB buys every book published in Britain in this country, and selects from the output of the USA, Canada, Australia and other countries.

E. J. Craddock

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CHARITIES

How concern is catching on

To say that 1985 was the year of the charity is to understate the magnitude of events that changed the way in which we - Britain, and western civilization - think about the rest of the world.

Not only have phenomenal amounts of money been raised by unprecedented numbers of people, but for the first time a significant proportion of the donors themselves have come to understand the necessities for such a massive outpouring of generosity.

With that understanding comes a tentative grasp, again for the first time on such a wide scale, of the environmental and development principles that might just possibly enable those who administer the relief programmes to forestall some of the recurring disasters formerly assumed to be inevitable.

The irony of the catch-phrase Band Aid, with which the year of the charity began last Christmas, is lost on far fewer people now than it was at the time.

In Band Aid's wake came a positive array of Aid functions, from Fashion Aid to Arts Aid to Sports Aid, and ever-larger shoals of celebrities coruscating happily in Bob Geldof's net. Even Princess Anne, once the Royal that all of Fleet Street loved to hate, has won the ungrudging admiration of her former adversaries with her work for the Save the Children Fund, all the more so after this year's grueling tour.

Showbiz has succeeded where others failed

As for the principles of aid, so recently and vividly brought home to so many, they have been more or less understood by a small band of specialists for some decades.

Britain, with its detailed knowledge of former colonies and its tradition of noblesse oblige (consider the Royal Parks at one extreme and Oxford at the other), has been a world leader in the theory of appropriate and sustainable development.

Live Aid changed all that - show business has succeeded where academic brilliance and technical expertise failed in putting across to the public a deceptively simple message: that relief on its own is not enough.

It is five years since an international bureaucratic upheaval, which then resulted in the publication of the document the World Conservation Strategy.

It made the point that man's treatment of the natural world had a direct bearing on the frequency and severity of disasters, previously understood by many who should have known better, as acts of God.

So unaccustomed were people to thinking about famine, for example, as a partial consequence of bad

Tony Samstag examines the bigger impact charities have had on the public



farming policies, that development and aid projects to help farmers in poor countries often managed only "to destroy the few resources available to them".

Development, the anonymous authors continued, had too often been carried out "unimpeded by conservationists yet with the seeds of its eventual failure lying in the ecological damage that conservation could have helped prevent".

But above all, the World Conservation Strategy was like Live Aid, a monumental exercise in public relations. The Duke of Edinburgh was among the dignitaries who gathered to launch the strategy at its London press conference, and royalty and heads of state in 30 countries were involved in similar launches.

Changing practice, however, is rather slower work. In Africa in Crisis, published earlier this year, and shamefully neglected by most of the nation's book reviewers, the London-based environment and development agency Earthscan wrote: "Previous African development models appear to have failed dismally, even tragically, given two major famines in little more than a decade."

"But these models are being to partly because there is little better at hand, often because they match the adherents' ideologies, and finally because it can always be argued that they were never given a proper chance."

When it comes to aid - or charity, if you like - there is a distinction between the policies of governments or international bodies such as the World Bank and the smaller voluntary agencies. The latter, albeit occasionally scuppered by their own

idealism, are increasingly the more effective because, as Earthscan notes, they work "not from political or economic but from humanitarian motivation."

"This starting point means that they also base their projects on community participation and on local direction, that they listen and learn."

The Daily Express, not normally a forum for the high-powered deliberations of development experts, posed the question last September why "only a small part of the £50 million raised by Bob Geldof's Live Aid organization" had been distributed.

Geldof replied in a long and detailed letter that his was "an administrative organization only. We are professional administrators, not amateur aid workers... We will not simply scatter money. The responsibility is to people who have given us the money and to those that need it".

He noted that 60 per cent of the money would be spent on long-term projects. It would take years for some to reach fruition. "Nor do I want these projects to be unrelated. I would like to see a pattern whereby a project can, if possible, support the other, and is not autonomous," he said.

So, in the year of the charity, the abrasive and controversial Geldof found himself not merely a more than averagely determined and effective fund-raiser or serious contender for the Nobel Peace Prize, but also the bearer of a message to hitherto

Domestic charities have not suffered financially

uncharted regions - an educator, working from and through the most popular levels of society.

Meanwhile, weaving through the seemingly interminable series of Aid events, a charity-as-usual continues. The traditional overseas agencies, of course, found their takings more than trebled in some cases by the exploding public concern for the African famine; but early returns suggest those gains are not at the expense of the domestic voluntary groups.

As though to demonstrate that Geldof did not have the field all to himself in his cultivation of what The Times termed "a studied boorishness" - whether embarrassing diplomats and government officials or haranguing the European parliament in Strasbourg - cricketer Ian Botham displayed a spectacular temper tantrum on the last leg of his marathon walk to raise money for leukaemia research - widely reported to have "punched a policeman".

No charges were brought; proving once again not only that charity begins at home but that if you do something well you can get away with almost anything - changing the world included.



A MESSAGE FROM DAME ANNA NEAGLE, C.B.E.

Photograph by Joyce Wright

Dame Anna Neagle would like to thank all those who have responded so magnificently to her recent appeal for funds to enable the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops to continue with their programme of building specially designed cottages for disabled ex-servicemen and their families and she is now appealing for continued support which will ensure that the Society can fulfil their plans for a further twenty cottages to be built in South Yorkshire. Work will commence on the first eight of these early in 1986, and they will be called 'The McKay VC Memorial Cottages' in memory of a gallant hero of the Falklands conflict.

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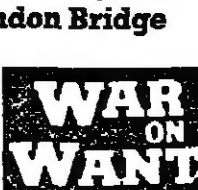
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A Christmas Message

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SPECTRUM

The tragedy of schizophrenia: keeping patients in the community can tear their families apart

When freedom is a life sentence

In the first of a three-part investigation into schizophrenia, Marjorie Wallace reveals the burdens placed on the relatives who are forced to care for the victims



The forgotten illness

Schizophrenia, the forgotten illness, affects more than a quarter of a million people in Britain. It is not a "split mind", as it is commonly and wrongly defined, a better definition is bouts of mental anguish or insanity. It is one of the most frightening and disabling conditions which a human being can experience. We do not know what causes schizophrenia, nor how to cure it. But attitudes towards mental illness have changed completely since the 1959 Mental Health Act. Before then, schizophrenics were regarded as mad, and conveniently locked away in the mental asylums. Since 1959 the doors have been opened and 67,000 inmates have been sent out into the community.

For many, especially those who were hospitalized for the wrong reasons, lives have been transformed. But some are too ill to fend for themselves and the community does not yet provide adequate facilities to care for them. It is a tragedy of our times that there is nowhere for them to go. Some lead miserable lives in sordid boarding houses. Some are on the streets. Others may be put back with their families, whose lives they destroy. It is not an illness which attracts either much public support or sympathy.

Should having a schizophrenic relative be a life sentence for the entire family? *The Times* investigates the tragedy of schizophrenia in a series of three articles starting today.

Imagine a disease that fills nearly a quarter of the hospital beds in Britain: an illness which strikes down young people, mingles in their late teens and early twenties and destroys their lives at the peak of their promise, and from which two thirds never fully recover.

Imagine a disease which afflicts one in a hundred people at some time in their lives, most of them trying to live in the community, on the streets, in hostels or bed and breakfast places. About a third of our prison population suffer from it; many are there for minor offences caused by the illness. Thousands more live at home, a desperate burden on their parents and relatives.

This disease is schizophrenia. It is not much known or written about because there is so much shame and guilt and misunderstanding that it is almost taboo, surrounded by a conspiracy of silence, as used to be the case with cancer. It is so unfashionable that medical science has passed it by and very little money is spent on research into its causes and cure.

During the past six months I have interviewed 75 families of schizophrenics and sufferers from all parts of the country: from Devon and Cornwall to Edinburgh and Stirling in Scotland, from the countryside of Hereford and Hampshire to cities such as London, Leeds and Birmingham.

Psychiatrists, general practitioners, hospital administrators, directors of social services, community nurses and social workers have talked to me about the problems they face, as have the charities who pick up their failures. And I have been shown the best and

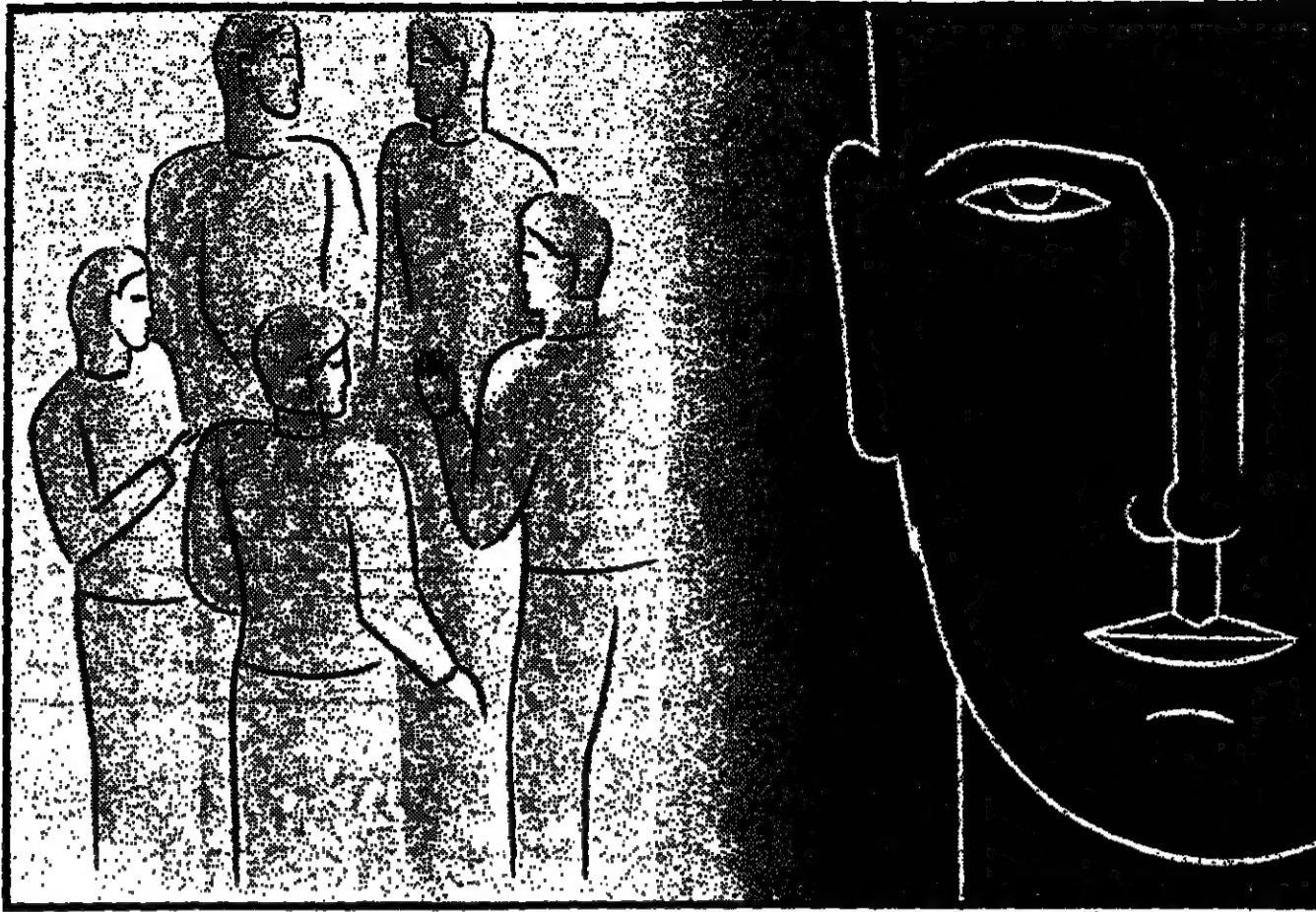
worst in the care offered to mentally sick - from locked wards in the old asylums to modern cluster flats and landladies in the community.

But the most moving stories are those that I have been told by parents, husbands, wives, sisters or brothers who have sometimes spent 20 years or more in the daily anguish of watching a member of their family disintegrate in front of their eyes, realizing that they can do nothing to stop it.

They get little comfort or support from the psychiatrist, whose main concern is with the patient. He is often even reluctant to tell them, in the interests of the patient, the diagnosis or likely outcome. He may even add to the family's guilt by saying they are to blame.

Nor is there much help from the social worker who regards the sick person, and not the family, as his client. Just as in recent child abuse cases, social workers have failed to visit, or made calls so superficial that they have missed obvious signs, so the families of schizophrenics have been given little worthwhile support. When matters become desperate and the victim is totally irrational, refusing medication and threatening violence, social workers are still reluctant to sign a section order to have the sick person admitted to hospital compulsorily.

Many families live in terror of their schizophrenic relative. One professional family in west London leave food out on the doorstep for their son who sleeps rough. They dare not open the door. A widow in Southampton stays in the dark every evening in case her 40-year-old son turns up, beats at



the door and threatens her for money.

Another 70-year-old widow in Redruth, Cornwall, is so terrified of her son's assaults on her that she has been forced to take out a private summons against him for "grievous bodily harm", although the shame of doing so is as painful as the bruises he inflicts. He is then committed under court order to hospital for six months. She has been granted two such orders and is now seeking a third.

People who suffer from schizophrenia are not always aggressive: the majority are gentle and mild, but their disturbed perceptions can turn them against those members of the family who are closest to them. Yet these caring relatives are the very people who receive little comfort, advice or help from the health or social services.

6 The horror would make anyone want to cry out in pity

The loneliness and horror of their experiences would make anyone want to cry out in pity. As I visited homes around the country from the most privileged to the poor, it was like being a war correspondent in peacetime England, reporting on the heartbreak of the bereaved and displaced. The plight of the schizophrenic and their families is a major tragedy. If present plans for closing hospitals and "dumping" people on their relatives or into scant or non-existent community care continues, it will become the national disaster of the 1980s.

Ignorance about schizophrenia is profound. Almost everyone thinks of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, or of "split personality"; it has nothing to do with that. It is better defined as periods of mental distress, so painful that sufferers are unable to carry on normal lives.

They feel invaded by strange and terrifying experiences which distort the way they see the world and prevent them relating to people. They withdraw and become emotionally cold and isolated. They feel their whole personalities disintegrate and lose their ability to concentrate or work. Often they stay in bed all day, too drained and blunted to move.

Schizophrenia seems to come in cycles. About one third of people who suffer a schizophrenic breakdown never experience another, but for the rest it is a lifetime's struggle against recurring attacks. Each one seems to take its toll, eroding the person's mind and character.

One third deteriorate so badly that they lose all touch with reality. As Dr Martin Roth, President of the Institute of Psychiatrists, says: "Schizophrenia is a destroyer of the beauty and individual colour of the personality."

The more bizarre symptoms experienced by some schizophrenics are hallucinations and delusions - patently false ideas which are held with total conviction. One person thinks he is Jesus Christ, another that she is an aunt of the Queen. Those suffering from a more paranoid type of schizophrenia believe people are conspiring to kill them.

Most schizophrenics hear imaginary voices which admonish, cajole or threaten them. Often they argue with the voices, shouting to them to clear off. They believe sinister influences manipulate their thoughts and possess their consciousness. "I feel I'm in terrible pain," says Martin, a charming, intelligent young man of 30, who is persecuted by voices. "They torment me, telling me what a bastard I am. I don't dare sleep."

Faced with this barrage of

CHRISTOPHER'S STORY

Boy who thought that he could fly

Christopher was adopted at the age of eight months by Anthony, a glass engraver, and his radiographer wife, Anne. He grew to be a tall and good-looking child with an IQ well above average and his family had high hopes for him. Their faith was to be unswerving. By the age of 16 he had made life at home intolerable by his bizarre behaviour. After a spell in Borstal, he drifted up to London and disappeared. Two years ago, at the age of 22, he turned up on the doorstep of his home in a Hampshire village.

"He was speaking in a strange accent, slanging and dancing and hearing strange noises," says Anne. "He invaded our daughter's party and made sexual advances to all the girls. It was an awful scene."

The police took him to Park Prewett Hospital, Basingstoke, where he was diagnosed as schizophrenic.

The hospital, under the new government policy, was anxious to discharge him into the community. He was placed in a hostel but soon refused his medication and returned to his nomadic life in London. A few months later he jumped from a third-storey window, believing he could fly. He fractured both legs, and after casual treatment made his way painfully back to Hampshire.

"I have never seen a human being in such an appalling state," says Anne. "He was exhausted and in acute turmoil. We took him home but he lashed out at us with his crutches all night." At first Park Prewett would not re-admit him but Anne refused to leave until they accepted him.



Parents under pressure: Anne and Anthony

WHERE TO FIND HELP

- The National Schizophrenia Fellowship, 78 Victoria Road, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 4NS (01-390 3651), offers help to sufferers and their relatives. It runs a network of local groups.
- The Schizophrenia Association of Great Britain, International Schizophrenia Centre, Bryn Hyfryd, The Crescent, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2AG (0248 354048), also offers advice but is primarily interested in medical research.

voices, many schizophrenics are irritable and given to sudden rage and occasional violence. The majority are quiet, slow, withdrawn, with blurred speech. They are the most pitiful cases, depressed, often suicidal; people who have lost their will and become fragmented as though some cancer had invaded their personalities.

Andrew, who broke down taking his post-graduate degree, now wanders the streets much of the day and night. "I feel a heavy black pressure as though one half of my brain is in darkness," he says.

The symptoms of schizophrenia are most unpleasant for the victim, but he is often shielded by the nature of the illness itself from the full realization of what has become

of him. For families there is no such protection. "It's like continual bereavement," says Andrew's mother. "The loss of your son's potential, the pain he goes through and the way people lose interest when he doesn't get better."

For many parents of schizophrenic children it is a lifetime's disappointment. John Blake has lived with his schizophrenic daughter for 30 years. She was 21 and a university graduate when she suffered her first breakdown. Now she is in her fifties and still lives a lonely, shattered life. "I don't know if she knows what she suffers from," her father says. "If I ever say anything about her, she becomes angry and tries to start a row. She is normally so apathetic, it seems to help. She

could have been a beautiful woman, she had such a pretty face. Now she looks drab and disorderly. It's difficult to love someone whose feelings seem so dead."

But even that is better than Ann Hill's ordeal with her son Angus. He had repeated breakdowns from the age of 16 and became increasingly violent. "He made us his prisoners in our own house and there was nothing we could do about it," says Ann. "Neither the doctors nor the social worker would put him into hospital against his will. It was only after he had banged my head against the wall that the doctors believed me and he was admitted."

But Angus was soon out again and started on the familiar "revolving door" pattern. He would return home, become violent and be admitted to hospital again. Home was the one place he turned to for help, but once there he could not bear it. Eventually he moved into a caravan and met his mother once a week in the local McDonald's. "He would sit opposite me and sob, a grown man of 32. It broke my heart."

6 Most sufferers are tormented by imaginary voices

The family cannot win. If they seek help for their disturbed relative, they are often told by doctors that they are being over-protective and that unsatisfactory family relationships are to blame. "When did you last sleep with his father?" is standard question to mothers. But if they close the door on their son or daughter, they not only risk his or her suicide but are also accused of neglect.

The drugs, which quell the more "bored" symptoms of the disease, such as hallucinations, make it possible for people to live outside in the family. But often the sufferer dislikes the side effects and stops taking them. The risk of relapse is high, crises occur and there is no one to help.

Moir, a frail 71-year-old widow, lives in a small house on the outskirts of Stirling. In the Scottish tradition, she is not a woman who likes to seek help and she copes with three of her sons' schizophrenia almost entirely on her own. Charlie, her second son, now 35, suffered a breakdown after he graduated in civil engineering at Glasgow University. He has never worked since. Three years later his younger twin brother became similarly ill.

When one or other is desperately disturbed, they are admitted to the psychiatric hospital. But the hospital, the only one in a large area, is over-stretched and they are quickly discharged. Stirling has no hostel, day centre or workshop. The only help Moira receives is a fortnightly visit from a community nurse who gives injections to whichever brother is at home.

The three men, all in their thirties, sit in her living room. They are, all shaking, ill, deluded and aggressive. Each is playing loud music on a cassette, sometimes in opposition to the other. They quarrel over the car keys and threaten their mother when she protests. Moira looks afraid and beaten. She dares not talk in front of them. "Why do you treat your mother like this?" I ask Charlie. "Because I hate her." "Why do you hate her?" He turns the volume of his cassette louder. "Because she fattened the earth."

TOMORROW

Community care: the failure of the progressive vision

SCHIZOPHRENIA: THE DIAGNOSIS

Scanning the brain in search of a cure

The Medical Research Council spends more than £100 million a year on medical research, of which £22 million is devoted to the neurosciences. Mental health receives about £5.5 million, of which more than £1 million is spent on drug addiction. Expenditure on research on schizophrenia is £532,000 a year or around £2 per person in an active phase of the disease.

But whereas the "fashionable" diseases often have a great deal of research funded from other sources, such as the charitable trusts, there is virtually no extra money for schizophrenia research. The pattern is much the same in other countries, too. In the research laboratories, schizophrenia is very much the forgotten illness.

Gwyneth Hemmings, founder and director of the Schizophrenia Association of Great Britain, is a strong believer, as are most scientists, in a biochemical cause of schizophrenia. "Schizophrenia is a fault in the 'body chemistry'," she says. One of the aims of her association is to promote research into biochemical and nutritional factors involved in producing psychiatric symptoms in the genetically inherited disease of schizophrenia. She insists: "We are more interested in cure than care."

There is very little cash for research

Very little is known about the cause of schizophrenia, or even whether it is a true disease. Some people regard it as a psychological phenomenon brought about by interaction between the individual's personality and his social environment. But most researchers think, like Gwyneth Hemmings, that it is a disturbance in the biochemistry of the brain. That disturbance probably comes about as a result of the triggering of an inherited predisposition - by stressed relationships, worry over exams or hormonal upsets such as after childbirth.

Research is being carried out in three main areas. The latest developments in molecular genetics are now at a stage where it should be possible (though exceptionally difficult) to analyse the genes of people suffering from the disease to find where the inherited factors lie. The first step is to identify families with strong inheritance of the disease, then to culture from cells in their blood the complete range of genetic material they contain.

If schizophrenia can be associated with a single gene, the prospect in the long term for cure or prevention is quite good, but if several genetic factors are involved the chance of success is more remote. However, as with cystic fibrosis and Huntington's Chorea, it could be the single most significant step forward.

There has also been an interesting development in the more traditional genetic studies with identical and non-identical twins. It seems that schizophrenia may be connected in some way with the inheritance of right and left-handedness - that schizophrenia is linked to the dominant side of the brain.

The nature of the schizophrenia triggering mechanism is really quite unknown. It is possible that it could be associated with a viral or other infection, possibly of a type which becomes incorporated into the genes of the individual and hence transmissible to later generations.

Another potential clue is the odd discovery that schizophrenics are most likely to be born in January, February and March than other times of the year. Could this mean that a winter infection was affecting young babies in some way?

The main line of research is to discover what is going on in the chemistry of the schizophrenic brain. A starting point is the action of the neuroleptic drugs developed in the 1950s and still used to control the acute symptoms of schizophrenia. These drugs block the

messages passing between brain cells by occupying the "receptor" normally used by the chemical messenger dopamine. It is as though someone prevented a telephone message being received by making the telephone permanently engaged.

But why does blocking these messages help the schizophrenic? Is it because his brain receptors are hypersensitive? Or does he have more of them? There is some recent work on the analysis of schizophrenic brains, which suggests this may be the case.

Dr Tim Crow and colleagues at London's Northwick Park hospital, for example, have found considerably greater numbers of dopamine receptors in particular parts of the brain of young schizophrenics compared with a normal brain.

This is all part of the research which is going on to try to find the ways, physical and chemical, in which the schizophrenic's brain is different. For example, the study of post-mortem brains has shown the ventricles (chambers which contain cerebrospinal fluid) are often enlarged in schizophrenia. But since almost everyone with the disease is now treated with neuroleptic drugs, the change could be due to the medication rather than the illness, although Crow claims it is not. The main British brain-bank, at Russell Hospital in Essex, is now threatened with closure.

A new and exciting development in brain scanning, called the PET scanner, now makes it possible to see what is happening in a living brain to watch a map of the changing chemistry of the brain while the patient is hallucinating. He is injected with a "labelled" version of one of the substances normally found in the brain (usually glucose). In the scanner, the labelled substance emits an atomic particle called a positron, so that its exact three-dimensional position can be calculated by computer.

RESEARCH AIMS

The task of the schizophrenia researchers is threefold:

- To determine what the inherited factor or predisposition is. If it could be found, schizophrenia might be avoided. The Down's Syndrome, by early detection and the termination of pregnancies.
- To identify the triggering factors. If they were known, people at risk might be able to prevent the predisposition developing into the disease.
- To unravel the biochemical intricacies of the brain leading to the development of drugs even more effective than the neuroleptics.

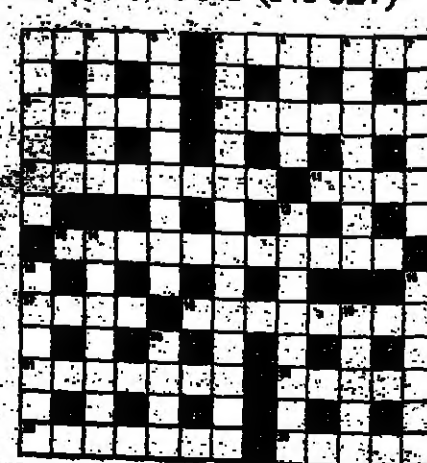
People are only just beginning to learn how to interpret the results of the PET scanner. In one study professional musicians were played music. The motor areas of their brain lit up in the PET maps, showing they were interpreting the music as if they were playing it. When non-musicians were played the same music, only the 16 "warmer" parts of the brain were illuminated. The same has been shown with "anxiety" or "panic" flare-ups in specific areas.

Twenty teams are at work today in different parts of the world, learning the secrets of the brain with the PET scanner. There is only one machine in Britain, at Hammersmith Hospital. It has been out of action for some time, and is rarely available for research on schizophrenia.

Although there are no breakthroughs yet, there are plenty of possibilities for schizophrenia research. If there were the money and enthusiasm available to explore the "30-year time" says Dr Robin Murray, Dean of Psychiatry at the Maudsley Hospital, "these scanning techniques will have revolutionized our understanding of the brain." Perhaps they will also have brought an end to the agony of the schizophrenics and their relatives.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 827)

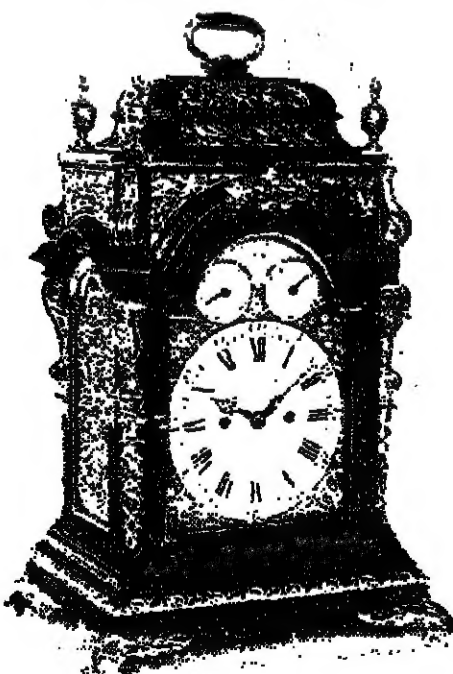
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 - Muslim religion (5)
 - Shame (8)
 - Cognition (13)
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 - Elbow-room (6)
 - Leader (6)
 - Distress (7)
 - Of mail (6)
 - Red-faced (6)
 - Run into (4)
 - Childish game (4)

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MONDAY PAGE

The art behind the glass

The windows of London's big stores can be as much a draw as the gifts inside. Mark Law meets some of the highly skilled designers responsible for their everchanging faces

Now came early to Regent Street this year. In September it was borne across the Atlantic from America, not by some trough of low pressure, but in the belly of a cargo plane.

By November it lay in deep drifts against the windows of Liberty's department store. "We had to bring in four different kinds of snow and crystal from America just to create the right feel," said Mr. Paul Muller, peering through one of the windows in Liberty's half-timbered annex.

He is the store's promotions and visual controller and all along the street small groups of children and parents have been staring in awe at his latest production - a series of winter landscapes populated by strange fantasy figures emerging from pine forests into clearings heaped with jewellery, glassware, lingerie and gifts.

While this extravaganza, featuring characters from the new film *Legend*, fills the side windows of the store, along the front goods are displayed in sumptuous rooms lined in red crushed velvet, hung with giant gilt mirrors and occupied by haughty mannequins who seem to have just arrived at an extremely smart party.

"Window display is a strange combination of art and business," said Czech-born Mr Muller. "He has silvering hair and the demeanour of an impresario, which in some ways he is. Theatre is the nearest thing to it because you have to create an atmosphere."

Whatever it is akin to - some say sculpture, others suggest still-life photography - the design and dressing of shop windows has developed into a special and sophisticated form of street theatre patronized by millions.

The skills of putting manna on parade are taught at more than 30 colleges around the country. The humblest amateur display may consist of nothing more than a pyramid of matt emulsion garnished with a range of electric-drill accessories and a fan of chisels. But a top West End production, occupying every window in a big department store, with its vast cast of mannequins, fantastic costumes, and props, splendid scenery and skilful lighting, can be an astonishing spectacle capable of clogging pavements with gawping pedestrians.

Currently Liberty and Harvey Nichols are among the most admired in the trade for their pavement art. "Windows are terribly important," says Paul Muller, "because they bring people through the door."

It was while working at Selfridges that he made his first visit to New York and found they were talking about windows solely in commercial terms. They weren't interested in closely showing off just a haphazard collection of goods but a coherent campaign which began with what was in the windows and affected every part of the store.

When he joined Liberty six years ago, each department had its own window space. Now he controls what is in all the windows and gives them a theme. He plans promotions six months ahead with the buyers. "It's important for me to know what's happening in town, what exhibitions

there are, what influences and so on. Then I decide on The Look.

"Last year our spring cotton collection coincided with the Tate Gallery's pre-Raphaelite exhibition - so that was the look we gave the mannequins. For the autumn I filled all the windows with real heather from Scotland. It suited the fabrics - it was so outdoor, so rough."

When The Cloth, a group of artists and textile and fashion designers, were exhibiting in the store, he got to paint on the windows as well. "To get people excited," he said, "you've got to take everything that bit further."

He revels in surprise. "My first Christmas here I put huge perspex boxes in the window filled with gifts and with neon bows on the top. You know why I did that? To shock them and tell them that Liberty isn't just a traditional store. This isn't a place where you buy fuses."

"I want the girl on her way to Top Shop to come through my windows, to show her we can cater for anyone, to get her inside. The windows must not only make an impact, but most of all, they have to get the tills ringing - otherwise I won't get more money for my next extravaganza!"

Over at Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge the windows are filled with "Venetian Carnival Christmas". Subtitled "Gold Frankincense and More", it features lots of gilt and red velvet, masked mannequins and crisp silk and is playing to packed pavements. It is the creation of Paul Dyson, the store's display manager, whose work is famous for its stylish imaginativeness.

"What we do is right for us - but it would not be right for everyone," he says. "We are giving a sense of style - even notoriety to the merchandise. The windows are critical to Harvey Nichols in telling the public that we have something interesting and different."

His Pink Fairy Christmas of four years ago was certainly different. Dyson filled his 28 windows with life-size caricatures of fairies made from pink satin. There were Hinge and Bracket fairies, fat ones, thin ones, two in bed together gorging themselves on chocolates, one wallowing in a bath, another was drunk. "They just made everybody laugh."

To complete the theme, Dyson ordered four miles of pink net in which every department and window was swagged, swathed and draped. Meanwhile batteries of machines pushed clouds of iridescent bubbles into the street.

On another occasion he had 1,000 metres of white hand-marbled silk draped across each window and installed 30 wind machines so it could billow in a breeze. "I suppose silk is a recurring theme," he said. "For a moment he sounded like a distinguished author being interviewed by Melvyn Bragg."

"This year our Dali windows were a great success - busts with sculpted heads of beards, fishes and leopards. It was just meant to be a quick thing - three weeks - but it had so much critical acclaim we ran it for six



Playing to packed pavements: Cheryl Brookes of Harrods and Paul Muller of Liberty in their window theatres



Selling Christmas: Paul Dyson of Harvey Nichols transforms silks and gills into a Venetian carnival

People were ringing up to say how much they enjoyed it."

Like Paul Muller, Dyson uses an army of outside craftsmen, painters, sculptors and artists to produce the props for his numerous extravagant displays. The main sets for the windows are replaced about every six weeks and the merchandise within them around every 10 days. He has a staff of two carpenters, one ticket writer to do the price tags, a lighting specialist and a gardener.

But the "interpretation" of Dyson's designs is carried out by a team of 10 window dressers. "Actually, we call ourselves display artists now," said Cheryl Brookes tactfully. She works a few windows away at Harrods. While that store does not have the adventurous reputation of the other two, the scale of its productions, which fill 72 windows, make it a

displays an awe-inspiring achievement. Cheryl Brookes is one of the 45 who display merchandise throughout the store.

A serious looking 27-year-old with long black hair and an even longer string of pearls, she studied her craft for two years at Hounslow Borough College. There she was taught sculpture, woodwork, life drawing, graphic design, history of fashion and art and even a bit of law.

Cheryl says: "People think this job's a doddle, they don't realize it's an art form," she says. "It's a bit like painting a picture, you've got to take care in composing it. She chooses all the merchandise for her windows and her days are spent in choreographing mannequins, turning piles of scarves into silken rainbows and arranging

sweaters so that they seem to tumble out of a chest of drawers like some frozen, knitted avalanche.

After Boxing Day she will be back at work for the busiest days of her year. The Christmas displays, which took a fortnight to install, will disappear within 24 hours, leaving just two days to fill the 72 windows with January sale display.

And as soon as the sales are over, work will begin on the following Christmas. In the workshop on the other side of Brompton Road, the display artists have a full-size mock-up of a window, where ideas will be tried, discarded or refined.

Meanwhile, as we begin to shiver in the frosts, so those languid, unblinking mannequins will bask in bikinis behind the windows in that strange micro-climate where the snow may vanish, but never melt.

Rise and fall of the Viyella man

This year, it has taken just one Christmas shopping trip to convince me that the owner of the current Awkward Age is the man who has just turned 40. This is the gentleman who is too old for a Crolla jacket but not yet ready to climb into a pair of winccyette pyjamas; too sophisticated for a diamond eardrop but not suave enough for a Blake Carrington-style silk cravat to hide a neck that hasn't yet turned crepey.

Only a decade or so ago, he was a hot number. All those briefcases with built-in calculators, those expanding tie-racks, those initialled brass trays to keep loose change in were all produced with him in mind. But today he is yesterday's man; a non-person as far as every high street in the country is concerned.

Where, for instance, have all the Viyella shirts gone, that once gave him such pleasure on Christmas morning? Gone to outside shoulder pads every one, not to mention a faint lures stripe which would look unseemly on any male who was a day over 23.

What is odd is that the middle-aged woman is now the retailers' darling, thanks to Joan Collins, Linda Evans and the lady who plays Sue Ellen in Dallas, who could take a PhD in Making the Most of your Lip Gloss.

This year's fashion for outside fake jewellery definitely needs a *femina de monde* to carry it off - a dewy-eyed young thing would look as if she had raided the dressing-up box. Even Dorothy Perkins, which once catered for street-smart 15-year-olds, is now displaying menopausal black ruched cloque in their windows.

Whoever the new middle-aged siren is supposed to be attracting in all these specially devised get-ups, it is obviously not the middle-aged man. In life, as in soap-opera, men currently in vogue are either leather-jacketed toys-boys or white-haired billionaires. Both varieties give her the chance to show off, which, regrettably, is what being a New Woman is all about.

Unless you have the audacity to seize the wine list from the waiter and embark on a lengthy discussion of Napa Valley Cabernet Sauvignon, you are not considered to be making the most of yourself.

Very young men are impressed by this flamboyance; much older ones are inclined to be indulgent. It's the man in his forties who is most likely to say: "Knock it off will you and order something before we all die of thirst", which is maybe why he



PENNY PERRICK

has fallen out of favour. I am pretty upset about the way he has gone out of fashion, since I liked his quaint little mastery ways.

I am only too happy to have someone else order the wine for me, since it gives me the opportunity to case the joint, eavesdrop on other people's conversations, examine what they are eating and try to work out which men are with their wives and which with their mistresses. (Clue: the ones who are doing all the talking are with their mistresses.)

I rather like the way men look, too, as they enter the autumn of their lives: the sprinkling of grey at the temples, a comfortable widening of the waist, a faint tracing of lines at the corner of their eyes. They are not looking as good as they once did, though, due to not being able to find any acceptable clothes for men of their age. They probably have the greatest difficulty in finding a barber who will give them a decent haircut, rather than reshaping their heads according to the latest diktat in *The Face* magazine.

You will have noticed that the leaders of the three major opposition parties are all gentlemen in their forties. All perfectly decent men and as nice as pie, I shouldn't be surprised. But they don't actually seem to be getting very far, which must be a big headache for pollsters, researchers and psephologists who can't see the reason for it.

There isn't a reason, there's just a fashion - and forty-ish men aren't it. To affect a change in voting intentions, the gentlemen concerned will just have to wait until they are a couple of decades older. Or, if they can't sit it out that long, try a little cosmetic surgery and lie about their age.

Evans above - what a fuss!

I have known some fusspots in my time. There was a man who lived in London and sent his shirts to be laundered in Paris. There was the man who filleted whitebait before he ate them and the other man who feared sunstroke so much that he clapped a Panama on his head as soon as May was out. The husband of one of my friends refuses to eat what is put

before him unless the plate on which it is served is baking hot, and one of my cousins makes a fuss if he can't get a particular brand of mineral water.

But all this counts as reasonable behaviour compared with the whims of the film producer, Robert Evans, who refuses to have his hair cut and insists that every hair is tweezed separately from his scalp.

Some singular advice for the single woman

Help is at hand for those who go solo.

Barbara Toner sees one advice scheme

With one in three marriages ending in divorce there is plenty of professional advice available to women coping on their own. Handholders, a firm which has provided a "listening, supporting and informing service" for individual clients since May, has branched out into seminars, giving practical guidelines on issues which are "crucial to surviving in today's world". Handholders' advisers

panel of experts advising on topics from finance, law and co-counselling to beauty, plumbing, car mechanics and tarot. I visited a mini-seminar in an office of the financial consultants Allied Dunbar, just off Piccadilly. So did two women who wanted help, a researcher from the problem page of *Woman*, a solicitor who had stayed over from a meeting at Allied Dunbar and the four speakers. The fee was £12.50.

There were five items on the agenda and as an introduction Jane Malcolmson, who, according to her brochure, "envisions" Handholders, said: "Our aim is to separate the facts from the emotional garbage."

"I believe every living thing has a life cycle. Relationships have a life cycle: they grow from

seed, they flower and bloom then they go to seed again. When they die they are finished. As Handholders we try to salvage what is viable in a marriage but if there is going to be fighting, we will be in there with all guns blazing."

Jane arrived at Handholders via her own divorce, bringing up three children and having worked with women for many years both in this country and in California. She is a large woman in her forties with an abundance of girlfrie enthusiasm for colour, nutrition, homeopathic medicine and the raising of women's consciousness.

She set out to be a musician, "piano and voice", then moved on to music and movement, comparative religion, astrology and therapy.

It was the group's financial consultant, who first alerted her to the need for a listening, supporting and informing service, she told the seminar.

"Bea telephoned me because she needed my support and she asked how I was. I said I was terrible because, after my divorce, I was in real financial difficulty. Bea said: 'Go to the bank and ask for a loan using your house as collateral'. So I did and the manager who had refused me a loan of £150 18 months before lent me £1,000."

It was then she realized how useless some women are at managing the affairs their fathers and husbands have always managed for them. "Because a woman doesn't value herself, she doesn't recognize her material value. Lots of women work for their husbands without pay. It's so important for a woman to be Joan Smith and not Mrs Robert Smith."

"There's a paradox, isn't there?", volunteered Bea, a glamorous blonde. "While you're powerful in one way, you still can't change a plug."

One of the functions of Handholders is to accompany clients on professional visits to take notes for them. As a consultant, Bea has two fields of speciality: the disabled



Wendy Helle

how I walked. When you wear the right colours you feel better about yourself."

Jane insisted it was fantastic for her clients. "When we get married," she explained, "we give ourselves away. When we are hatching children we give away our blood. It is hard to find an identity in crisis. But with colour analysis you can start to rebuild yourself."

Annie spoke on personal well-being, not only as an architect but as a yoga teacher of 10 years' standing and also as a pilot.

"Personal well-being comes from deep within," Annie began. She invited us to try a few simple techniques in coping with, at the age of 48, had given her the best year of her life. One was to "image" as opposed to "imagine" - projecting yourself into a situation to see what you really wanted from it. This could be a party you don't want to go to or your life. Jane said it was like having a vision. Once this vision was clear you applied energy to it, made lists of what had to be done to achieve it and tackled each step one at a time.

By this stage we were running over time and Jane invited questions, of which there seemed to be none. So taking up where Annie had left off, she invited us to partake in a simple breathing exercise she favours.

We all stood up and breathed out twice, then looked at each other. "Now, can you see how different everyone looks? Everyone looks livelier," she said.

Just how useful Handholders is to women on their own must be anyone's guess. What may be crucial for one person in surviving today's world won't necessarily be crucial for another.

The practical advice they offer can be had free of charge from the problem pages, and if a friendly face is required, a Citizens' Advice Bureau is hard to beat.

Handholders is at 13 Ripon Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (0296 33734). The next seminar is on January 23.

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SECURING THE PEACE

Immediately after the Geneva Summit meeting, Mr Gorbachov declared that we are perhaps at "a watershed in history". President Reagan more cautiously observed that this could be a "fresh start" in Soviet-American relations. Three weeks later the note of wary optimism is being sustained on both sides. But if we are entering a new period on East-West relations, what are likely to be its salient characteristics, and how should it best be described? To describe it as a "new detente" would be as unhelpful as it is to describe the past five years as a "new cold war". Both terms, "detente" and "cold war" are too closely identified with a specific period - the 1970s and the 1950s respectively - with a particular "package" of US policies, and an associated bundle of illusions. Each has consequently fallen into disrepute with major segments of Western political opinion. And however one defines "cold war" or "detente", the next five years, like the last, are bound to include elements of both.

Indeed this duality is implicit in the central Soviet foreign policy notion of "peaceful co-existence". The theory of "peaceful co-existence", as it is re-affirmed in the Soviet Communist Party programme, combines the imperative of avoiding war (above all nuclear war) between capitalist and socialist states with the imperative of sustaining the ideological, economic and social struggle between "the Forces of Progress" and "the Forces of Reaction" until the inevitable victory of the former. The real questions now are, first, how the new Soviet leader will choose to interpret this theory in practice, and, secondly, how far and how fast he will be able to impose his interpretation on the Soviet political and military establishment.

Will the Soviet Union in practice foment regional conflicts under the banner of supporting movements for "national liberation", as it has done over the past decade? Or will it try to work towards some realistic understanding with the United States in the talks on regional issues which have now been provided for? Will it continue to maintain that what it calls "detente" is infinitely divisible? That the brutal war which it is fighting against the Afghan People's Movement for National Liberation should have no effect at all on its relations with Western Europe? That its violations of the basic human

rights of its own dissidents, and those in neighbouring socialist states are no business of ours? (and this despite its solemn undertakings to the contrary in the Helsinki Final Act). Or will it begin to recognize that these "linkages" exist willy nilly in the minds of millions of people in the West and therefore that Western governments cannot ignore them even if they want to? Will Mr Gorbachov's presumed interest in diverting defence expenditure to modernize the civilian economy further shift the Soviet position on arms control?

The answers to these questions will certainly not emerge clearly until the Soviet Party Congress, next February, and probably not for some time after that. They will also depend to a large degree on the posture adopted by the Western alliance in this seminal period. The United States' handling of the Summit was excellent because it did not give anything away, avoided as far as humanly possible the raising of false expectations, and yet provided for the essential resumption of the Soviet-American dialogue in all important fields.

The result of last week's meeting of NATO foreign ministers was rather more ambiguous. The final communiqué underlined Alliance support for the United States' endeavours to reach agreement in all three areas of arms control on which they are negotiating with the Soviet Union. But the headlines from the meeting gave a clear impression that the West European allies were mainly engaged in pressing a reluctant Washington to come up with a substantial new arms control deal by the time of the next summit, perhaps in as little as six months from now, and, for this purpose, to put the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) on to the bargaining table. Ministers may object that the headlines did not fairly reflect the tenor of the proceedings, but if they do not know what makes a headline by now, they should not be ministers. They may say that they are merely echoing the concerns of West European public opinion, but in so doing they are also shaping that public opinion. Of course we have a right and a duty to engage in a vital strategic debate which divides the Reagan administration itself. But the way this is done, or at least is seen to be done, carries two dangers.

The first danger is that the West European popular view of

East-West relations will be reduced even more than it is already to the single issue of the arms race. This is the issue on which, in the nature of things, the differences between the super powers are least apparent. To concentrate too exclusively on it is likely to give further credence to the fallacies of "symmetry" and "moral equivalence" between the United States and Soviet Union, and thus to make Mr Gorbachov a valuable propaganda gift. Equal attention should be paid to the other areas of East-West relations - regional issues, human rights and so forth - which are quite as much sources of tension as the arms race itself.

Secondly, this single-minded impatience may obscure the real complexity of the security issues to be negotiated. To suggest that it is simply a matter of reaffirming the terms of existing treaties, while somehow fitting SDI inside them, is almost as simplistic as to suggest that SDI is a magic formula for world peace. The plain fact is that neither super power has digested the full implications of a move from exclusive reliance on strategic offensive weapons to a probable mix of strategic offence and strategic defence - a move based on technologies which both super powers are developing, and which cannot be disinvented.

To define conditions of equal security (Mr Gorbachov's phrase) in this new strategic world is a task which will require months, if not years of patient, expert work. That is another reason why West European governments would be quite wrong to try to stampede President Reagan into some hasty comprehensive arms control "deal" in time for the next summit, thus increasing the temptation for Mr Gorbachov to make agreement in other areas conditional on the spicing of SDI.

A bad agreement would be worse than none. If it takes another year or two to reach a good agreement, then this time will not be wasted. Over this period, the real stuff of "peaceful co-existence" will be tested in the other, equally important areas of Soviet-American relations, and in the thickening web of relations between Western and Eastern Europe. So by the next summit we may know if Geneva was indeed a "fresh start", but we will hardly have travelled far enough to judge whether it was a "watershed in history".

AFTER THE DISPUTE

The Government's policy for the schools has rested on two planks. One has been the effort to shift teachers and curriculum closer to the world of work and economic opportunity, though here the Government's intentions have been clouded by ministers' persistent failure to admit there is a trade off between "standards" (meaning traditional academic attainment) and the skills needed to make a modern, innovating economy work. The second has been better management, meaning a more convincing relationship between input of public money into schools and teachers' salaries and the qualities of pupils. The quest for better educational management has taken place in a context of falling school rolls and pressure for spending reductions; it has as a result been harshly interpreted by people in education.

The Government, having abandoned without much examination ways of devolving the management of schools by, for example, voucher schemes and their analogues, has adopted a centralizing stance. The climate, some might say, became ripe for just the style of confrontation that has been seen during the past months of the teachers' dispute. But the dispute was not inevitable. Or rather it did not become inevitable until 13 months ago when the National Union of Teachers unilaterally abandoned talks about conditions of service and so challenged the very attempt to improve educational management.

It could be this week when some sort of negotiation begins

again between the local authorities and the teachers' unions that progress is made, possibly even the basis for an end to "industrial action". Such an event would bear witness to the mysterious flexibility of local government finance. It would also be warmly welcome to ministers, whose plans for examination reform have been retarded to parents, who in many areas have lost faith in the reliability of public educational provision, and, of course, to pupils who have lost hours of schooling. But however welcome an end to the disruption would be, neither the Government nor the local authorities can allow the teachers' action to peter out in some fudged settlement.

A fudge for 1985-86 only sets the ground for renewed action in 1986-87. More important, it lets slip the big issues that began the dispute and which the dispute has made even more salient: the issues of teachers' career structures, their obligations in terms of hours and of performance in the classroom, their expectations of pay to match the loads they carry. Some ministers evidently fear an inquiry into these issues because it would appear to be a concession, something to palliate the teachers.

On the contrary, a committee of inquiry into the nature of the teacher's job is a means of cementing the Government's commitment to managerial reform in education. It is more over something made necessary by the course of the strike itself. Teachers in many areas have over the months succeeded in disrupting classes, closing

schools at minimal cost to themselves - so loosely drawn are their contracts. Only now are certain local authorities, Havering, Buckinghamshire, Dudley among them, wondering if they can even make commensurate deductions from the salaries of teachers who have walked out. An inquiry could give Sir Keith Joseph the wherewithal to appraise any future bargains struck between local authorities and teachers on their conditions of service and professional responsibilities.

In a recent article Mr Tim Brighouse, the chief education officer of Oxfordshire (not a leaving authority) asserted that teachers - the "protectors of an unjust society" - had a higher claim for pay than judges or policemen for they were responsible for creating a better society than the present, contemptible one. Yet even the author of this cant is prepared to agree with Sir Keith Joseph that managerial reform, including the better assessment of teacher competence is now needed.

What is at stake now, after all these dreary months of dispute, is the same as last November: a better definition of the teacher's job and better pay for those better at it. To arm himself against the educationists like Mr Brighouse and their tendencies towards doctrines of social engineering, Sir Keith needs information and analysis. He needs an inquiry to define the teacher's role, and that need is independent of any moves that might get teachers back to normal working pending a settlement of their pay claim for 1985-86.

working group and despite that have become Government policy, one is led to ask why the group was set up at all. One can but conclude that Government, through the NAB, wanted an art and design working group to rubber stamp and give some respectability to the damaging and ill-considered decisions that were already taken.

Government has said that design is an important factor to be supported and encouraged as an element in the regeneration of British industry and also, according to the Green Paper, *The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s*, that it believes in the need to sustain our cultural heritage.

With these statements in mind it

should be noted that the greater part of art and design education takes place in the public sector which is less favourably funded than the university sector, that art and design education takes place in the public sector which is less favourably funded than the university sector, that art and design are essentially interrelated disciplines and that lower funding for art and design places will inevitably damage design.

Finally Government ought to be able to recognise that today's arts are tomorrow's artistic heritage. Yours faithfully, BERNARD GAY, Secretary, Conference for Higher Education in Art and Design, 3 Well Lane, Clare, Suffolk.

Uphill struggle to win EEC trade

From Dr J. R. W. Morris

Sir, The provincial obstacles to free trade within the EEC have their greatest economic effect, not on insurance, architecture, fruit and vegetables, or rabid animals, but on the only real potential source of economic recovery for this and other European countries, manufactured goods.

Within the last month my company has suffered in two incidents which illustrate the problem well. In the first, an engineer was "detained" while attempting to export a new item of medical equipment for installation in a hospital in Belgium. Because the equipment had a keyboard and screen, it was thought to be of possible strategic importance and therefore to require an export licence.

It took a whole day of phone calls and telexes to prove that the licence was not required. We were left with the advice that any goods we export should be accompanied either by an export licence or by an official letter (licence) indicating that a licence is not required.

In the second incident we have been prevented from reimporting a similar piece of equipment following a European sales tour. Although there are no duties between EEC countries, the very slightly different rates of VAT require that, in common with almost all other British manufacturers, we are obliged to complete a long, complex and expensive document, known as a "carnet" when we move equipment around Europe on demonstration. A minor clerical error in such a document has resulted in another two weeks of phone calls, telexes, letters, and delay.

Both incidents were our "link", which is why many British companies employ thousands of export documentation specialists simply to serve the documentary appetite of EEC customs officials.

In contrast, a few months ago I took the same item of British-made equipment for demonstration in the United States. I took no special documentation. At Boston airport I spent 10 minutes with a US customs officer filling in a simple form which allowed me to import the equipment temporarily without duty.

Funding for science

From Professor James Durbán

Sir, Britain's withdrawal from Unesco will release funds some of which should be made available for international scientific projects. Unesco's past record in contributing to such projects has been deplorable.

The largest international social science project ever conducted was the World Fertility Survey which, over a 12-year period, carried out fertility surveys on a consistent basis in 41 developing countries. The project was funded from a highly complex variety of sources from governments and aid programmes. The work was organised by the International Statistical Institute, which continues its research activities but has great difficulty in raising funds for international projects other than from aid programmes.

Yet there is a genuine need for a wide range of international comparative and collaborative scientific projects which cannot legitimately be financed from aid programmes since they are not specifically concerned with problems of Third World countries.

Most such work that is done at present is financed by cooperative approaches to their national research councils of groups of individuals in different countries for funds to be expended on work done or supervised by citizens of the countries concerned. This is a clumsy way to organize international projects which often stifles the

enthusiasm of the people who want to do the work. What is needed is a means by which an individual or group from any country or countries can apply for funds for a genuinely international scientific project that could be carried out anywhere in the world by the people best qualified to do the work. Applications for funds could be evaluated by some sort of peer review system analogous to those employed by many national research councils.

The ideal long-term solution would be the establishment of an International Science Foundation that would have no power to do research itself but would exist only to distribute money on merit to those best qualified to spend it. However, other means could not doubt be found in the shorter term.

Scientific bodies in Britain should be pressing the Government to earmark some of the funds released by our departure from Unesco specifically for international scientific work. Since the United States has also left Unesco and other countries may follow, there should also be some international discussion on the matter.

Yours faithfully, J. DURBAN, Department of Statistical and Mathematical Sciences, The London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, Houghton Street, WC2, December 6.

The remainder of my contributions over 30 years obviously goes towards swelling the £50 billion surplus.

On the other hand, if my husband dies, he can assist me to my old age by the pension contributions he has made. His residual pension does not die with him. It seems to me that many dead wives have swelled the Government's surplus.

One law for the male, another for the female? What has happened to sex equality? Does it stop at the grave?

Yours faithfully, G. J. HATHERLEY, 16 Brighton Road, Colston, Surrey.

Pensions surplus

From Mrs G. J. Hatherley

Sir, According to the London Business School (*The Times*, November 25) pension funds have a surplus of £50 billion. Very healthy. Good news for Government and company finances.

Not such a pleasing prospect, though, awaits a married woman who has had an uninterrupted professional career for 30 years, has been obliged to pay £50 a month into an obligatory pension fund and finds out that "her pension dies with her".

A lump sum would be payable to my husband a year after my death.

Stamp duty on cheques

From Mr Frank Kershaw

Sir, There can be few occasions when the Chancellor of the Exchequer is asked to impose a tax, but this is one of them.

Could we please have a return to stamp duty on cheques? It used to be 2d - I suggest 20p would be a reasonable figure and produce a useful return. Recently I saw a chap pay for two drinks in a pub with a cheque.

Yours impatiently, FRANK KERSHAW, 41 Close Gardens, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

Housey-housey

From Dr T. P. Lister

Sir, For sale? May I suggest "Not for Sale" to represent a house put on the market to represent financial backers (or neighbours) of one's true worth, with no intention of actually selling?

I have the honour, Sir, to remain your obedient servant.

Yours faithfully, T. P. LISTER, Tott Hill Farm Cottage, Tott Hill, Westwell, Ashford, Kent, December 4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Arts Council and Sadler's Wells

From the Chairman of the Arts Council

Sir, The Arts Council has much sympathy with Sir Roger Falk (December 13) and Sadler's Wells Theatre, even if I have less sympathy with some of his arguments.

The Arts Council has never funded receiving theatres - that is, theatre buildings - as such. We subsidise theatre companies, some of whom run their own theatres. We do often subsidise the companies who play in the receiving theatres. I think it is right that we should subsidise the artist, not the building.

Throughout the country receiving theatres are either subsidised or are supported by local authorities - as Sadler's Wells was by the GLC. The receiving theatres in the old metropolitan counties can look to the successor authorities who have benefited from the saving on the old metropolitan county rates.

On the abolition of the metropolitan counties the Arts Council was given £25m to help the successor local authorities find the arts, a sum which - allowing for the true cost of the South Bank - will initially cover some 60 per cent of the old metropolitan counties funding. That will fall to about 50 per cent in later years. That proportion was a Government decision. It fell well below what we asked for.

We cannot, with these funds, take over the traditional local authority relationship with receiving theatres, and would be mad to try. We shall fund the artists with our 50 to 60 per cent. The local authorities have to decide how to handle their responsibility towards the theatres and other halls for the arts.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM REES-MOGG, Chairman, The Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, W1.

Drive to monopoly

From Mr Esmond Bulmer, MP for Wyre Forest (Conservative)

Sir, Marx identified the drive to monopoly as the Achilles heel of capitalism. He would have found plenty of evidence in the situation in which we now find ourselves to support his view.

Ever larger units questionably financed by institutions obsessed by short-term gain and often of dubious commercial logic are a nightmare that must not be allowed to overtake us.

If confidence in the system is to be preserved, particularly by a Government that has so consistently urged the benefits that flow from allowing the free reign of market forces, solutions need to be found to some pressing problems, among them:

How to avoid a situation in which companies are deterred from taking medium-term decisions, let alone long-term ones, which they believe to be in their best interests for fear that the short-term impact may be to depress profits and open the way to takeover.

How to create a situation in which institutions, almost always the majority shareholders, take a long-term view rather than a quick turn.

How to define the market in which the test of monopoly is to be applied - for some industries the UK is wholly inappropriate - and how to update the law governing competition.

How to structure rules to deal with abuse which do not prevent desirable amalgamation or break-up. Unless our Government is seen to address itself urgently and effectively to these and related problems, it may well find itself haunted in the run-up to the next election by the unacceptable face of capitalism.

Yours faithfully, ESMOND BULMER, House of Commons.

Security of tenure

From Mr Leonard Tivey

Sir, It is now proposed by the Government that those lecturers in universities who show merit and are promoted will have new contracts, which will deprive them of security of tenure. Clearly then, when "financial exigencies" arise, they will be vulnerable and they may be obliged to go.

Their colleagues who have not shown such great merit, however, will be unpromoted and, rightly, will retain tenure. The universities will then be staffed by these scholars of lesser attainments.

No doubt there are some purposes behind this strange plan, but the pursuit of excellence cannot be one of them.

Yours sincerely, LEONARD TIVEY, Department of Political Science and International Studies, Faculty of Commerce and Social Sciences, Muirhead Tower, King Road North, The University of Birmingham, Birmingham.

A guide to violence

From Mrs Helen Bessemer Clark

Sir, Would it not be possible for all recorded television programmes to be categorized in television guides by the British Board of Film Censors' rating of U, PG, 15, 18 etc? This would enable parents, or whoever controls the TV switch, to guide children's viewing more sensibly.

The all-enveloping "before 9pm" and "after 9pm" seems, to my mind, frequently to bear little relevance to suitable viewing by age. I have discovered a screening of *Airport* at hushtime showing a prostitute stripping, and have denied my 11 and 13-year-olds some excellent programmes because the button, for them, went "off" at 9pm.

Yours faithfully, H. BESSEMER CLARK, 53 Abbotsbury Close, W14.

ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 16 1985

Emancipation of slaves in Jamaica was enacted in 1833. During the next three decades poverty, increasing taxation, and high prices led to seething discontent among the negro population. On October 11 the Morant Bay rebellion broke out and was swiftly crushed by the governor Edward John Eyre. His ruthlessness in doing so led to a royal commission of inquiry which found him guilty of excessive reprisals and he was dismissed. A committee under the chairmanship of John Stuart Mill demanded that Eyre be prosecuted for murder on an equally influential body led by Carlyle defended his actions. Finally in 1888 a grand jury dismissed a bill that he should stand trial.

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.

The following narrative of the first day's outbreak is by an impartial witness, the Rev. R. M. Parham, the Wesleyan missionary at Morant Bay.

"I was on the Bay on Wednesday, the 11th of October. I attended the Vestry to recommend a few poor and destitute persons to be put on the paupers' list. . . . Before I was ready to return, one of my neighbours sent to tell me that there was a riot on the Bay, and that Mr. Walton and Mr. Archer Cooke had been killed. I could not raise the fact, and started out immediately to know the certainty of the report. When I came within sight of the rectory a few persons who were standing in the yard made signs to me to go back seeing me ride on, they ran out and attempted to stop me. This Bay, repeated what had occurred, and informed me of the determination of the mob to destroy every white and coloured man. . . . Shortly after I had been in the house some one cried, 'The schoolhouse is on fire! I hastened upstairs and saw it was true. At this time, together with what had just been told me, awakened my worst apprehensions. It was now quite evident that we must at once use what means we could for our safety, and trust in God, who alone could deliver us. . . . It was discovered that Mr. Archer Cooke, who had been most cruelly beaten, chopped, and left for dead by the rebels, had life yet in him, and after dark a few kind persons at some risk ventured and succeeded in bringing him away to this place. The scene which followed when he was brought in and laid down before the deeply distressed patients in the schoolhouse, was a sad and touching sight. Addressing himself to his father, he very touchingly said, 'When I saw you leaving the Court-house I made haste to come after you to protect you. Oh! father, I would have died for you.' His weeping father replied, 'Yes, my son, I know, but I have your affection for me.' We did what we could under existing circumstances to alleviate his sufferings and to prolong his life; but it soon became apparent that he also must be enrolled among the murdered ones. . . ."

None of the journals betray the smallest hesitation as to the existence of an organised design in the insurrection. Whatever better informed persons here may think of it, the whites of Jamaica appear to be firmly convinced that they have escaped a horrible peril. Will, mad, and extravagant they allow the rebels to have been, even if they had been temporarily more successful, but, says the *Cleaner*.

"The rebels were not wholly ignorant of the consequences; they expected a retribution; they knew that the troops would avenge the blood they had so violently spilt; but they were, in some measure, lulled by the consequences so far, because they felt and believed that, whatever they might suffer in consequence of their acts, the end would be beneficial to the black race for whom they rose in rebellion. They imagined that after many of them had been hanged and shot for the extermination of the white and coloured races no European would come to live in a country where such scenes had been enacted; that they would be afraid to come, and afraid to invest their capital here; and that, as the natural consequence of this, the country would ultimately become a black colony protected by the British flag; that all the offices under the Crown would be held by black men, and the position which had been so long denied them by their fair-skinned predecessors would then become theirs; that they would live the rightful owners of the soil. . . ."

"The estates were to be crippled only, so that while the work was necessarily suspended in consequence, yet little would be needed to put them back into working order again. There was no fire to be applied to any of the estates, because, when the work of extermination had been completed, the blacks were to be the rightful occupiers. . . ."

"That this was the scheme is shown from a variety of incidents in the outbreak. . . . The estates were to be crippled only, so that while the work was necessarily suspended in consequence, yet little would be needed to put them back into working order again. There was no fire to be applied to any of the estates, because, when the work of extermination had been completed, the blacks were to be the rightful occupiers. . . ."

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Art and design

From the Secretary to the Conference for Higher Education in Art and Design

Sir, The letter from two distinguished colleagues, Ian Tregarthen Jenkin and Myles Murphy (December 2), explaining their reasons for resigning from the Art and Design Working Group of the National Advisory Body for Public Sector Higher Education illustrates well the frustration and anger felt by so many working in the arts at the unwillingness of Government to take note of advice.

If the disaggregation of art and design, the differential funding, and the proposed 20 per cent cuts were all unanimously opposed by the



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE

December 15: The Princess of Wales, Patron, London City Ballet, this evening attended a Gala Performance given by the Company in aid of London City Ballet Trust Limited at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London EC1.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Lieutenant-Commander Richard Aylard, RN were in attendance.

December 14: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present this afternoon at a Christmas Carol Concert given by the Massed Choirs of the London Hospitals and of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children at the Royal Festival Hall, London.

Mrs Euan McCarquodale was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. D. Cherry and Miss C. D. Nall-Cain
The engagement is announced between Paul David, younger son of Mr and Mrs Peter Cherry, and Caroline Davina, elder daughter of The Hon David and Lady Katherine Nall-Cain.

Mr R. L. O. Fyfe and Miss V. M. Macdonald
The engagement is announced between Richard, twin son of Mr and Mrs Laurence Fyfe, of Corston, Southend-on-Sea, and Virginia, elder daughter of The Macdonalds and The Hon Mrs Macdonald of Macdonald, of Finlary, Killin, Perthshire.

Mr C. Akers and Miss L. J. Garnett
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. L. Akers, of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, and Laura Jane, youngest daughter of Mrs D. M. Garnett, of East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire.

Mr R. G. G. Carr and Miss N. C. Barrett
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Carr, of Fulwood Road, Sheffield, and Nicole, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs H. G. Bremner, of Bishopscote, Elgin.

Mr M. Habermehl and Miss F. E. Halbert
The engagement is announced between Michael, second son of Canon and Mrs M. C. Habermehl, of Kempton, Bedfordshire, and Fiona, eldest child of Mr and Mrs Roy Hulbert, of Pinner, Middlesex.

Mr R. D. Jackson and Miss L. C. Haswell
The engagement is announced between Brian, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. Jackson, of Southwick, Sussex, and Lesley, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Haswell, of Sunderland, Tyne and Wear.

Mr T. E. B. McInerney and Miss S. B. Bell
The engagement is announced between Brendan, son of Mr and Mrs F. McInerney, of Foxrocks, Co. Dublin, and Suzanne, daughter of the late Mr C. H. Vince and of Mrs L. R. Vince, of Hatfield Wood, Hertfordshire.

Mr A. N. MacKean and Miss S. H. Mead
The engagement is announced between Andrew Neil, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. N. MacKean, of Winchester, Hampshire, and Sarah Helen, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. W. Mead, of Lymington, Hampshire.

Mr D. Macdonald and Mrs D. Duncan
The engagement is announced between Donald Macdonald, of Great Glenham, Suffolk, and Dorothy Duncan, of Petersfield, Hampshire.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
December 15: Princess Alexandra was present this evening at the Carol Festival for Crisis at Christmas, of which Her Royal Highness is Patron, in Southwark Cathedral.

Lady Angela Whiteley was in attendance.

Birthdays today

Professor Sir Harold Bailey, 86; Mr N. C. Blamey, 71; Mr F. R. Brown, 74; Sir John Arlidge, 56; Mr Arthur C. Clarke, 68; Judge Myrland Cohen, QC, 58; the Hon Peter Dickinson, 58; Sir Jasper Holloom, 68; Lord Magdalen, 79; Mr J. H. F. Monahan, 73; Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Norris, 85; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hubert Patch, 81; Sir Victor Pritchett, 85; Lieutenant-General Sir David Scott-Barrett, 63; Sir John Thompson, 78; Miss Jacqueline Thwaites, 54; Miss Liv Ullmann, 47; Dr Jan van Loenen, 84.

Clifford Longley Closing the fracture in reality

Contemporary religion runs into dualism whichever way it turns. But a wilful refusal to recognize the existence of dualism explains why there is so much religious controversy, whether on doctrine or on the church's social involvement.

Dualism is the "body and soul" idea, the division of reality into the material and the spiritual. Modern philosophy and theology have consciously adopted a non-dualistic framework of ideas, but such presentations generally avoid dualism not by a satisfactory integration of the two principles but by neglecting one of them.

Most deliberately non-dualistic theological writing is in fact philosophical materialism, dismissing to the level of mere poetic imagination what dualism speaks of as the spiritual domain above, beyond, apart from, the material.

The difficulty lies in language, consciousness and the human mind being programmed dualistically. So dualism is better accepted as an approximate term, the best there is, rather than as a vice that all modern thinkers know they must avoid if they are not to be thought old-fashioned or simple minded.

That is of fundamental importance to the Christian religion in Britain, for the

prevailing ethos is towards non-spiritual materialism. As Mr David Hart complains in another context, the church does not talk about "the salvation of souls" any more. It is a gut protest of the theologically ignorant, who could not be expected to know that such language was platonic, and out of court.

But without dualism, most of what religion seems to be about would collapse. There would be "immanentism" without "transcendentalism", the cure of bodies but not of souls. That is the response of politicians irritated by churchmen, who see dualism as an effective way of telling the church to mind its own business.

The church should concern itself with the spiritual, while politicians concern themselves with the temporal: thus do politicians avoid having to answer awkward questions. The churches compound the confusion if they are themselves trying to ignore the transcendental in the name of non-dualism.

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Marriages

Captain P. J. Mostyn and Miss H. C. S. Nickerson
The marriage took place on Saturday in the Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst, of Captain Philip Joseph Mostyn, The Royal Green Jackets, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir David and Lady Mostyn, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, and Miss Helen Catherine Susan Nickerson, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs George Nickerson, of Cow, Kintyre, Argyll. The Rev Peter Clement officiated, assisted by Dom Edward Crouzet, OSB, and the Rev Stephen Louden, OSB. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Michael Walsh, Jonathan Cadogan, Sophie Hunter, Miss Henrietta Nickerson, Miss Orla Mostyn, and Miss Katherine Mostyn. Mr Guy Featherstonhaugh was best man.

Lieutenant C. D. Swinton, RN and Miss C. J. Porter
The marriage took place on Saturday, December 7, in the Chapel of St Peter and St Paul, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, between Lieutenant Christopher David Swinton, RN, youngest son of Canon and Mrs Peter Boulton, Workop Vicarage, Nottinghamshire, and Miss Caroline Jane Porter, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Porter, Halfway, Kent. The bridegroom's father officiated, assisted by the Rev Peter Gregson, RN. The reception was held on board HMS President.



Alli MacGraw, the American actress, rehearsing Peter and the Wolf with the London Philharmonic for the performance at the Festival Hall last night in aid of the orchestra's appeal fund and Action Research.

Mr J. Wade and Miss F. E. Halbert
The engagement is announced between Michael, second son of Canon and Mrs M. C. Habermehl, of Kempton, Bedfordshire, and Fiona, eldest child of Mr and Mrs Roy Hulbert, of Pinner, Middlesex.

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Mr I. W. Jones, programme director, presided at the principal speaker was Mr H. T. Nottingham, director and senior general manager of Barclays Bank plc.

Dedication
During the "turning of the leaves" ceremony, in honour of former members of The Manchester Regiment, in The Manchester Regiment Chapel, Manchester Cathedral, on December 11, two chairs were dedicated to the memory of the late Colonel Sir Douglas Glover, a former officer of the 7th Battalion and a former commanding officer of the 9th Battalion (TA), The Manchester Regiment. The Very Rev Robert Wooding, Dean of Manchester, officiated, assisted by the sub-dean, Canon Gwilym Morgan.

Luncheon

Westminster Chamber of Commerce held its Christmas luncheon at the Savoy Hotel on December 11. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores of Westminster, the chamber president, Lord Forte, and the chamber chairman, Mr George Goddard, and Miss Goddard, were present. The guest speaker was Mr Ray Alan.

Dinners

Institution of Mechanical and General Technicians Engineers. Mr Norman Brookes, Chairman of the Institution of Mechanical and General Technicians Engineers, presided at a dinner held at the Kensington Palace Hotel on Wednesday, December 11. Sir Monty Finiston, president, and Lady Finiston were among those present.

Philip Larkin

A service in memory of Philip Larkin, CH, will be held in Westminster Abbey at noon on Friday, February 14, 1986. Those wishing to attend are asked to apply for tickets to The Chapter Clerk, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by January 31. Tickets will be posted on February 1. The service is available for members of the general public without tickets.

Progress of legislation

Conservation, Dept of the Environment. The Environment Bill, which will create the new Department of the Environment, is currently being discussed in the House of Commons. The Bill is expected to be passed in the near future.

Science report

By Gareth Haw Davies

Crested newt hit by farm pond neglect

The decline of one of Britain's rarest amphibians, the crested newt, may have been hastened by the neglect of farm ponds, according to a report by the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC).

The council believes that the recent loss of a fifth of all crested newts, the waterbug, is known in only about 30 sites, all in England.

The crested newt was found to be most numerous in Wales, south-west and north-west England. Nicholson believes its distribution, mainly in head-water areas, is a consequence of hard-water ponds containing more food in the form of invertebrate organisms.

The threat to its habitat most commonly cited in the survey was natural succession in farm ponds. As ponds become redundant, an accumulation of silt from years of decaying plant material eventually fills and biologically kills them.

But unlike some other amphibian species, such as frogs and toads, the crested newt has been unable to take advantage of the growing

Mixed results in US sales

Three sales of turn-of-the-century furnishings and decorative works of art held by Christie's in New York at the weekend produced mixed results (see Macallan below).

The 50 lots of art nouveau glass and furniture formed by Joel Schur produced \$970,200, or \$664,520, but 45 per cent was bought in. Two table lamps by Tiffany failed at \$230,000 dollars and \$150,000.

A session of architect-designed art and crafts was more consistent, producing \$490,941 or \$336,260, with 15 per cent bought in. A

As The Macallan permeates to the very extremities of the civilised world, we are pleased to receive more and more anecdotes relating to our cherished malt whisky.

The following gratifying, if rueful, tale hails from the landlord of a pub in the hinterland of Kent.

A customer came into my bar.

"Good evening, sir. What'll you have?" I enquired.

"That's very kind of you," said he. "I'll have a Macallan."

He started to drink. I asked him to pay.

"No," he replied. "You asked me what I'd have. I took that as an invitation to have one on you."

He drank up and left.

About six months later he came in again. I asked him to leave, saying he would not catch me twice. He at once denied ever using my bar before, saying he'd been working abroad the past three years.

"Incredible," said I. "You must have a double."

"Thank you," said he. "Make it The Macallan."

This topical twist to a familiar ruse was kindly furnished by Mr Frank Vickery of The Vickers Arms, South Willshire, Ashford, Kent.

THE MACALLAN. THE MALT.

OBITUARY

SIR SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM

Former Mauritian leader

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, GCMG, PC, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius since 1984, died yesterday at the age of 85. He was Mauritius's first Prime Minister after the island gained independence from Britain in 1968, and led a succession of coalition governments until the general election of 1982 when his administration was swept out of office.

Ramgoolam was born in Belle Rive and educated at the Royal College, Mauritius, and at University College, London and University College Hospital, qualifying LRCP and MRCS.

Returning to Mauritius, he entered local politics and also played an important role in reorganizing the island's Labour Party along the lines of its British counterpart.

A Ministerial form of government was introduced in 1957 and when the first elections under universal adult suffrage were held in 1959 the Labour Party, led by Ramgoolam, emerged victorious and he became Chief Minister in 1961. This office was reconstituted as Premier in 1964.

In the following year occurred the transfer by the British Government of the Chagos Archipelago (which includes Diego Garcia) from Mauritius to the newly created British Indian Ocean Territory.

Since Ramgoolam was a party to this agreement, the subsequent development of Diego Garcia as an American military base - under a rubber from Britain - became a sensitive matter after independence, in view of parties to the left of and opposing Ramgoolam's Labour Party, committing themselves vociferously to the idea of a non-aligned Mauritius, and to the re-acquisition of the atoll.

After the 1967 elections to the Legislative Assembly were won by a coalition of the Labour Party and the Parti

Mauricien Social-Démocrate (PMSD) headed by Ramgoolam, he became Prime Minister of a self-governing Mauritius which then became independent within the Commonwealth in the following year.

Ramgoolam's coalition faced increasingly articulate opposition throughout the 1970s from the left wing Mouvement Militaire Mauricien (MMM) and the Parti Socialiste Mauricien (PSM). The coalition broke down in 1973 over disagreements about foreign policy and increasing taxation, leaving the Labour Party to rule on its own with the Comité d'Action Musulman (CAM).

The MMM became the largest party in the Assembly after elections in 1976 but Ramgoolam hung on to power through a fragile coalition consisting of the Labour Party, the CAM and the PMSD. However, industrial unrest, worsening unemployment and an increasingly politically aware - and numerous - young population led to increasing discontent with the government (in spite of demands, now, from Ramgoolam that Britain return Diego Garcia) and in the 1982 elections the MMM and the PSM swept to power, winning all 60 seats in the island's legislature.

Ramgoolam continued to lead the Labour Party, which after a period of political turmoil had an electoral success in alliance with the new Mouvement Socialiste Mauricien in elections held in 1983.

However, the leader of the MSM, Anerood Jugnauth, who had been Prime Minister as non-aligned Mauritius, and the elections of 1982, remained as head of government, and in December the following year Ramgoolam accepted appointment as Governor-General.

GEN CARLOS ROMULO

General Carlos Romulo who died yesterday in hospital in Manila at the age of 86, had had a long career in military, diplomatic and political service to the government of the Philippines.

He had served in the Philippine campaigns of the Second World War, and under General MacArthur he was for nine years his country's chief delegate to the United Nations and served as President of the UN General Assembly, and for sixteen years until his retirement through ill-health last year, he was Foreign Minister of the Philippines.

Carlos Peña Romulo was born on January 14, 1899, in Manila and educated at the University of Manila where for several years he taught English.

In the 1930s he was active as a journalist and in 1937 became publisher-editor of a large newspaper syndicate in the Philippines. With war clouds gathering in South-East Asia he toured the region in 1941 and wrote a series of articles on the deteriorating political and military situation which won him a Pulitzer Prize for journalism.

In 1941 Romulo joined the United States Army, and was MacArthur's press aide during the Japanese invasion. His book *Man of War* describes the stiff resistance put up by Filipino and American troops to the Japanese advance down the peninsula and his own escape, hours before Bataan fell. MacArthur's publicised promise.

"I shall return" has been ascribed to his inspiration. After the abandonment of the Philippines to the Japanese he served as Secretary of Information and Public Relations in the War Cabinet of President Quizon's Government in Exile, but was back with the rank of Brigadier-General when the US 6th Army landed on Leyte Beach on the island of Mindanao in October 1944, to begin the liberation of the Philippines.

Later that year he became Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States and in 1945 led the Philippine delegation to the San Francisco Conference and was his country's signatory to the UN Charter.

From then until 1954 he led the Philippine Delegation to the UN and was President of the General Assembly in 1949. He also had his first period as his government's Secretary of Foreign Affairs during this period (1950-52), and was Ambassador to the USA 1952-53.

After holding a number of other diplomatic and ministerial posts - as well as his presidency of the University of the Philippines - he became Foreign Minister again in 1968.

As a diplomat and as Foreign Minister, his main task was to express his government's pre-occupation with the necessity of building a strong Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and to argue strongly at the UN against the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia.

BRIG CHARLES ARMSTRONG

Brigadier Charles Armstrong, CBE, DSO, MC, who died on December 11 aged 88, served through both world wars and in 1943-44 commanded the British Military Mission which supported Dr. Mihailovic, the leader of the Serbian Cetnik resistance forces in Yugoslavia.

The British Mission was withdrawn in May 1944 when the British Government decided to switch its full support to Tito and his Communist Partisans.

Commissioned into the East Surrey Regiment, Armstrong was seconded to the Machine Gun Corps, twice wounded and awarded the MC in 1919.

A dedicated, brilliant, stubborn, regimental soldier, he achieved the staff and spent most of his service with the East Surrey Regiment. Tough and resilient, he continually sought action and between the wars fought in North Russia, Mesopotamia and on the North-West Frontier.

During the Second World War he commanded three battalions of the East Surrey Regiment and one battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and was awarded the DSO for his superb leadership at Dunkirk and his brilliant command of forward patrols.

While in command of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment he was selected to command the British Military Mission to Mihailovic.

His exploits in that confused Balkan war are legendary. Fresh evidence published by the Hoover Archival Documents in 1980 indicates that some actions carried out by Mihailovic with Armstrong were erroneously credited to Tito.

After the withdrawal of his Mission, Armstrong saw service with the Polish Parachute Brigade and was appointed CBE in 1946.

In 1946 the Tito Government tried and executed Mihailovic.

SOTHEBY'S

FOUNDED 1744

THIS WEEK'S SALES AT SOTHEBY'S

London, 94-95 New Bond Street, W1A 2AA Tel: (01) 493 8000

Week 18th: 10.30 am English Literature and History.

10.30 am Important French and Continental Furniture, Tapestries and Clocks.

11 am Victorian Paintings and Sculpture.

Thurs 19th: 10.30 am Old Master Paintings.

Sutton, Summers Place, Billingshurst, RH14 5AD Tel: (04083) 5535

Tues 17th: 10.30 am and 2 pm Miniatures, Prints, Fine Paintings.

10.30 am Important French and Continental Furniture, Tapestries and Clocks.

CLOSING

The galleries will close at 4.30 pm on Friday 20th December and re-open at 9 am on Monday 30th December. They will be closed on Wednesday 1st January.

WRITTEN VALUATIONS
Are you relying on a standard valuation? For free advice, telephone John Sandfield, head of Sotheby's Valuation Department.

HELP IN BIDDING
For information and help in bidding at all London and overseas sales, please telephone John Price, Tel: (01) 493 8080

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON

The Guinness Peat offer: four good reasons to say no.

NO 1.

The offer represents a price earnings multiple of only 9.3.

NO 2.

The offer would reduce shareholders' dividend income by almost 20%.

NO 3.

The offer is below the current market price.

NO 4.

The offer ignores our 1985 forecast of total profits of at least £27m.
It is simply an attempt to buy Britannia Arrow on the cheap.

Britannia Arrow

Sign nothing. Reject the offer.

No 1 IS BASED ON THE CASH ALTERNATIVE OF 130p AND BRITANNIA'S FORECAST TOTAL EARNINGS PER SHARE FOR 1985 OF AT LEAST 14p.
(THE DOCUMENT INCORPORATING THIS FORECAST WAS POSTED TO BRITANNIA SHAREHOLDERS ON 13TH DECEMBER 1985; FURTHER COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FROM BRITANNIA ARROW HOLDINGS PLC AT 80 OXFORD STREET LONDON EC2A 4DP)
No 3 IS BASED ON THE MIDDLE MARKET QUOTATION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON 11TH DECEMBER 1985.

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Glimmer of hope at Adam Leisure despite heavy loss

For British investors, the North Sea is the key to the riddle. The more broadly-based

The company's official 1985 forecast of \$190 million net income should not be far out, says a source. The oil price has been considerably higher for most of the year. Gratzel has though cautions that figure coming down to \$100 million in 1986 and \$94 million in 1987 before recovery begins.

William Kay
City Editor

Mr Rycroft has also moved to reduce ALG's dependence on the computer games which let it down so badly.



Granite Surface Coatings makes specialist coatings for the furniture and do-it-yourself industries, arriving via a plane by another U.S.M. newcomer, James Finlay Corporation. In

By the end of last week, the overall position had worsened again. Real returns at the long end rose to 3.77 per cent. The risk premium eased, and ended the week slightly below the previous week's 1.36 per cent—still a comparatively meagre level of protection.

The desire to cut rates persisted until mid-Monday afternoon, at which point it became clear that the gravity of the Opec situation had been substantially underestimated. Then the defence programme swung into action. Such pragmatism seems hardly consistent with the sustained execution of a policy which pro

Broad money is now expanding at over 20 per cent a year. Markets are highly suspicious and disinclined to write blank cheques against such hazy prospectuses. Real yields look set to keep rising.

The Stock Exchange, London EC2P 2BT until 18th December, 1985. 16th December, 1985

The Stock Exchange, London EC2P 2BT until 18th December, 1985. 16th December, 1985

The Stock Exchange, London EC2P 2BT until 18th December, 1985. 16th December, 1985

SUPER SECRETARIES

01-837 0668

RECEPTIONIST/ SECRETARY W1

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS



St. Christopher's Hospice

ADMINISTRATOR

St. Christopher's Hospice is an established medical and Christian foundation in South East London. Our present Bursar/Administrator is moving to a new post, which has created the need for this senior appointment.

Key responsibilities of the position include: financial control, financial reporting, general administration, personnel management and fund raising plus the duties of Company Secretary.

The negotiable salary will reflect both experience and qualifications.

For a full job description please send your C.V. to: The Medical Director, St. Christopher's Hospice, 51/59 Lisle Park Road, Sydenham, SE26 5DZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow COMPUTING SERVICE

Applications are invited for the posts of:

- RESEARCH TECHNOLOGIST - Ref. No. 5635E
- PROGRAMMER or ANALYST - Ref. No. 5636E

within the Computing Service of the University of Glasgow. The Research Technologist post involves the development, installation and support of a rapidly expanding current computer communications network.

The appointments will be made on the Grade IA or Grade II ranges of the national Other Related Staff scales for universities, the salaries for which are currently in the range from £7,200 to £12,636, and from £12,142 to £15,522, respectively (under review). Applicants should be graduates of a university, having honours degree, or equivalent qualifications. Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, where applications (3 copies) giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 10th January 1986.

In reply please quote appropriate Ref. No.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

University Assistant Lectureship

Applications are invited for a University Assistant Lectureship in the field of theoretical economics to take up appointment on 1 October 1986. The Appointments Committee invite applications from persons with a special interest in this field. The successful candidate should be competent to offer teaching in other areas of economics.

The appointment will be for three years, with the possibility of a fourth year. The salary scale for University Assistant Lectureships is £11,000 to £14,000 per annum. Further information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Economics and Politics, 4th Floor, 100 Brookline Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 3RQ, to whom applications (with a curriculum vitae and three references) should be sent on or before 17 January 1986.

HORIZONS

A guide to career choice

The accountancy alternative

Philip Schofield looks at how the training of management accountants has changed with modern-day demands

One of the most favoured routes into financial and business management traditionally has been through a formal accountancy training. Once, this almost automatically meant chartered accountancy.

Having served articles, now a training contract, and passed the qualifying examinations, one faced an equally bright future either by remaining in professional practice or by going out into industry and commerce.

However, in recent years - and the past five years in particular - there has been a shift in emphasis in the work of management accountants. Their work primarily used to be concerned with collecting and recording financial data and with business control.

Although basic accounting is still important, much of the routine has been taken over by computer and the business controls tend to be built into the system.

The management accountant is much more involved in forward planning, evaluating alternative courses of action and in working with other managers to make effective business decisions.

Having stood somewhat apart from other managers, recording and assessing the financial consequences of their action, the management accountant is now an integral member of the team running and developing the business.

This change in emphasis has led many employers to shift away from recruiting newly qualified chartered accountants - trained largely in audit and so taking an "external" view of the business - and to developing their own financial managers.

An increasing number of employers are recruiting either newly-qualified graduates or school leavers with university entry standard attainments, and taking them through training programmes which lead to the professional qualifications of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants (ICMA).

The growing popularity of this qualification, both among employers and individuals wanting to make their careers in financial management, is apparent from the rapid rise in ICMA membership in recent years. Founded in 1919 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1975, the institute had 3,000 members by 1950, rising to 19,000 in 1980.

Another four books in Kogan Page's series "Jobs in", all in paperback at £2.95 each. *Jobs in Travel and Tourism*, by Christine Swanson, looks at jobs at home and abroad under the headings: tour operators; travel companies; travel agencies; tourist boards and information centres.

It goes on to suggest how to get into travel and tourism, with notes on qualifications, and training. *Jobs in Shops and Stores*, by Carole Chester, points out the many aspects of retailing that exist, including marketing, public relations, the differences between working for boutiques, department stores, super-

Four more for the job hunters

markets and super stores, and differing kinds of work from shop assistant to buyer or packer.

Courses, qualifications, how to apply for a job, interviews and wages are also covered.

Jobs Involving Engineering, by Alan S Watts, covers a very large range of employment opportunities. Many of them are specific jobs like electrician,

emphasis on IT, is that the new one is structured more logically, permitting students to organize their study time more easily, and offering a more realistic exemption policy.

The nature of the examinations has also changed - to the consternation of some of the specialist examiners. Questions will now tend to be multi-disciplinary rather than being set rigidly by topic.

However, students who have gained exemptions must bear in mind that they are likely to be asked questions which require a thorough knowledge of the entire syllabus.

The practical work experience which students are expected to acquire has to cover four broad areas: basic accounting, either performing or supervising the full range of basic accounting tasks for at least a year; management accounting for a similar period; participation in the management decision-making of the organization; and contact and co-operation with other functions, skills and disciplines within the organization.

All employers of students registered with the ICMA are sent the institute's training literature to help them organize systematic training schemes, to link progress through the syllabus with work experience in the four areas of practical experience.

Students are not required by the ICMA to acquire the whole of their experience with a single employer. If they choose to move during their studentship, they can do so. Clearly they will need to ensure that further work experience will enable them to cover the four areas necessary for qualification.

A number of those entering ICMA training, particularly graduates entering major companies, reach well-paid, middle-management positions before qualification. The intensive learning programme, combined with practical experience gained provides the opportunity for rapid self-development.

The long-term prospects for ICMA members are excellent. Business organizations are tending to split their activities into smaller operating units - each being run as a separate business. Thus, there is a need for more and more general managers to run them.

Further information: *The Education & Training Department, ICMA, 63 Portland Place, London W1 4AB.*

welder and maintenance engineer. As crafts with attached case histories, they may be useful in getting some ideas on what to do.

Apprenticeships and training courses, Youth Training Schemes and City and Guilds Courses are covered.

Jobs Involving Driving, by Anthony Priestland, involves the ownership of not only skills but a HGV driving licence - from long distance freight to taxi driving, according to your personal temperament.

All four books have lists of useful addresses for those investigating job opportunities.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Loughborough University of Technology

Professor of Manufacturing Organisation

Applications are invited from qualified people in industry or in research to the post of Professor of Manufacturing Organisation. A strong interest in computer integrated manufacturing would be welcomed and expertise in the field of a whole or in some related areas, or software engineering subject. The successful applicant will be expected to direct and contribute to teaching and research activities in the field with the Department of Engineering Production. The Department's work is broadly directed at the manufacturing needs of electrical, electronic and mechanical engineering industries. Salary will be within the professional range (current average £22,000). Further particulars and application forms from the Registrar.

University of Durham Registrar's Office

Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT REGISTRAR (PLANNING) from early 1986. On Administrative Scale II, the duties include student registration, academic staff and student records, their analysis as an aid to forward planning and committee work. Previous experience in University administration and a working knowledge of computer-based record systems are desirable.

Further details may be obtained from the Registrar, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP, to whom applications should be sent, giving details of experience and qualifications and the names of two referees before 17 January 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Readership in Recent Social and Economic History

The election to the Readership in Social and Economic History with effect from 1 October 1986. The stipend of the reader will be on a scale which is at present £14,700 to £18,415 per annum (including a four per cent special payment pending the outcome of national salary negotiations).

Applications (eight copies, or one from overseas), naming three referees but without testimonials, should be received not later than 17 February 1986 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in Social Anthropology in the Department of Anthropology. The post is for one year from 1 September 1986. The salary will be at an appropriate level for the post.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

In association with Wolfson College

READERSHIP IN MATHEMATICAL LOGIC

The University proposes to appoint a Reader in Mathematical Logic from 1 October 1986. The salary will be on a scale £14,700 to £18,415 (under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LECTURESHIP IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Early Childhood Education (4-6 years) in the School of Education from 1st April 1986. The person appointed will be a primary school teacher with a minimum of 10 years' experience in primary schools, and will be expected to contribute to the research and development of primary education.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

Lectureship in Psychology

Applications are invited for a temporary Lectureship in Psychology in the Department of Psychology. The post is for one year from 1 September 1986. The salary will be at an appropriate level for the post.

EDUCATION

01-837 1326 or 01-837 3774

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

OXFORD

BURSAR

The School seeks a Bursar to take over in September 1986. The post makes as a senior member of the School's staff and includes an interesting range of duties. Salary will be in the range £11,733 - £15,069, according to qualification and experience. An overlap with the present Bursar, commencing at an earlier date, would be considered necessary. Applicants should be in the approximate age range 35 to 50 years.

Please write for further particulars to: The Principal, Dorset House School, 38 London Road, Headington, Oxford OX3 7PE marking the envelope "Bursar", and enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope. Closing date for applications 16th January 1986.

Chaplain

Downing College, Cambridge, intends to appoint a Chaplain from 1st October, 1986. The appointment is for three years in the first instance, renewable for two further years. Salary will be related to age, experience and qualifications up to a maximum of £7,337. Rooms in College will be provided together with other benefits. Further particulars are available from the Master, Downing College, Cambridge, CB2 1DQ, to whom applications should be sent not later than 1st February, 1986.

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SCHOLARSHIPS & FELLOWSHIPS

University of Liverpool SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & BUILDING ENGINEERING

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

The new School of Architecture and Building Engineering was formed in October, 1985 by the merger of two established departments, and offers research projects in a wide range of fields. Applications are invited for research studentships (tenable for three years from October 1986) on the following topics:-

- The rheology of oil well cement slurries (CASE with B.P. Research Centre Ltd);
- The use of high strength cement in marine environments (CASE with Loughborough Cement Co);
- The design of interior lighting installations (CASE with Morris Electrical Co);
- The operation and control of refrigeration plant;
- The thermal response of buildings;
- The transmission of noise and vibration through structures;
- Management of the construction process;
- The overall performance of the building envelope.

Candidates having interests in other fields are also welcome to apply. Applicants must hold or expect to obtain a first or upper second class honours degree in a relevant subject: Building, Architecture, Engineering, Physics, Chemistry or Materials Science.

Applications, together with the names and addresses of two academic referees and a curriculum vitae should be sent to The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX. Quota Ref. NV/246/1.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

CHIROPY AS A PROFESSION

The demand for the trained man or woman chiropodist in the private sector is increasing. Most of the training necessary to qualify for a Diploma in Chiropody may be taken at home by very specialised correspondence lessons. Full practical facilities are also provided. You are invited to write for the free booklet: The Secretary of the School of Chiropody, The Senate Institute (established 1919), The New Hall, Meridenhead, Warwick, CV3 4LA. Tel: Meridenhead (0622) 32440 (or 21100 24 hrs) (7631)H

PREPARATORY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

Kings School Rochester BURSAR

The Governors invite applications for the post of Bursar, to succeed Mr. T. H. Morris, who will retire on 31st March, 1986, because of ill health. Full particulars of the post may be obtained from: The Clerk to The Governors, Kings School, Rochester, Kent, ME1 1TA

Bedford School

Open and Music Scholarships

Examinations will be held as below

Open scholarships: 19th-21st May 1986

Music scholarships: 18th February 1986

All details available from: The Registrar, Bedford School, Bedford, (0234) 40444

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

APPOINTMENTS IN GUIDED WAVE OPTICS AND ELECTRONIC MATERIALS

1. I.T. LECTURESHIP - REF. NO 5237/3E

This is the second of two new lectureships created through the Government's I.T. initiative in support of a major research group IN INTEGRATED OPTICS AND OPTICAL COMMUNICATIONS. The person appointed will have some responsibility for a new MSc course in Optical Information Technology. Research potential will be an important factor in selection and an interest in the growth of device applications of III-V semiconductor structures including quantum well structures, would be an advantage. Salary will be within the range £7,200-£15,522 (interim salary under review on the Lecturers' scale, with placement according to age, qualifications and experience).

2. SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGY (UGC FUNDED) - REF. NO. 5516/1E

The University has instituted a new post to support the Departmental MBE research activities. Although previous experience of MBE is not essential the successful applicant will in due course become responsible for the design and growth of epitaxial structures using a VG system. VPE MBE system, working closely with other groups within the Department to support research in the areas of thin film waveguide optics and semiconductor device technology. The post also carries responsibilities for the day-to-day running of the MBE laboratory. The person appointed will be encouraged to initiate new lines of research in the MBE growth of III-V semiconductor.

The salary will be within the range £7,200-£15,522 (interim salary under review) on the Grade IA scale for research and Academic Staff.

Further particulars of both appointments may be obtained from the academic personnel office, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, where applications (3 copies) giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 25th January, 1986.

In reply please quote appropriate reference number.

University of Liverpool

Department of General Practice

Applications are invited for the post of Wellcome Lecturer (Special Appointment) in Management Science. The Department is responsible for the teaching of general practice to medical undergraduates and contributes to the training and continuing education of medical and nursing staff in primary care.

The Wellcome Lecturer will research and teach the management of primary medical care and, in due course, develop a consultancy service. General practitioners in Mersey Region. There will be opportunities to develop links with the Department of Economics and Business Studies in the University.

The appointment is for three years. Initial salary in the range £7,200 to £13,625 per annum (under review).

Applicants should possess a Masters degree in management or business studies and have extensive first-hand commercial experience. Applications together with the names of three referees should be received not later than January 20th 1986, by the Registrar, The University P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quota ref. RV/241/1.

SCHOLARSHIPS & FELLOWSHIPS

SCHOLARSHIPS

Lansdowne College offers 30 scholarships worth up to £2,000 each for the O & A level courses. Candidates with a 1st or 2nd class honours degree in any subject are considered for the post.

THE PRINCIPAL, LANSDOWNE COLLEGE, LONDON W1A 1ST

Members of CIBAC

THE CITY UNIVERSITY

THE CITY UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL

Price Waterhouse Chair in Corporate Finance

Applications are invited for the post of Price Waterhouse Professor in Corporate Finance in the City University Business School (CUBS). The successful candidate will be invited to commence as soon as possible. Tenure may be offered to a suitable candidate.

Encouragement will be given to participate across the range of financial and accounting interests of CUBS - which include both undergraduate and MBA teaching programmes.

Applicants should hold a relevant first or higher degree and be distinguished in either the practice or the theory of corporate finance having a command of both. A professional qualification would be an advantage. The School is interested particularly in appointing a candidate with interests across the spectrum of financial management including: control systems, treasury management and corporate finance. The candidate's perspective should primarily be that of the corporation rather than that of the financial institution supplying capital.

Salary will be on the professional range, minimum £28,070 (under review) plus £1,297 per annum London Allowance.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. Telephone: 01-253 4399, extension 3035. Closing date 31st January, 1986.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL HEALTH RESEARCH UNIT

MEDICAL SENIOR LECTURESHIP AND MEDICAL LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for two temporary posts, a Senior Lectureship and a Lectureship in the Health Care Research Unit. Applicants should be qualified in medicine and have a research interest in health care research. A further qualification in epidemiology or health care research would be an advantage.

Applicants should possess a Masters degree in management or business studies and have extensive first-hand commercial experience. Applications together with the names of three referees should be received not later than January 20th 1986, by the Registrar, The University P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quota ref. RV/241/1.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LECTURESHIP IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Early Childhood Education (4-6 years) in the School of Education from 1st April 1986. The person appointed will be a primary school teacher with a minimum of 10 years' experience in primary schools, and will be expected to contribute to the research and development of primary education.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

Trade 01-837 2104 and 01-278 9232 Private 01-837 3333 or 3311

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE DUE OF APPA has invited the London and Essex County Councils to the annual dinner of the APPA Association on Monday, December 16th, 1985, at the Grand Connaught Rooms, 100 Strand, London WC2N 6AA. The dinner will be held from 7.30pm to 10.30pm. Tickets are £100 per person. For further information, please contact the APPA Association, 100 Strand, London WC2N 6AA.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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★ ★ ★ TOURIST CLASS ★ ★ ★
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BIRTHS

FORBES - On December 11th at the Royal Free Hospital, London, a son, James, to Mr and Mrs James Forbes. Weight 7lb 10oz. Length 19 1/2 inches. Head 13 1/2 inches. Feet 10 inches. Apgar 10/10. Mother and baby well.

LOWEST FARES

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DEATHS

ANDREW - On December 15th, 1985, at his home, 100 Strand, London WC2N 6AA, Mr Andrew James Forbes, aged 65 years. He was a member of the APPA Association. He was buried in the West London Crematorium on December 16th, 1985.

NEW YEAR IN ITALY

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THE TIMES Christmas Deadlines

Advertising for the issues of:
Friday, 27th & Saturday, 28th December 1985
Must be placed by 4.30 on Monday, 23rd December
Alterations and cancellations for the above issues must be made by 2 pm on Friday, 20th December

THE TIMES Christmas Deadlines

Advertising for the issue of:
Thursday, 2nd January 1986
Must be placed by 4.30 pm on Tuesday, 31st December
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comedians. It is directed by Rodr

9.35 1 Signor Bruscini: Comic opera in one act. Libretto by Giuseppe Poppa, music by Rossini.

11.00 Cecchi Arronvitz: Mozart's *Clarinet Trio in E flat (K458)*. (Thos King, clarinet; Cecchi Arronvitz, viola; Collis Anelli, piano).

Shostakovich's Villa Sonata, Op 147. (Gael Arronvitz, Op 147; Nicolas Granberg, piano; 11.57-12.00 News.

Radio 2

News on the hour. **Headlines 5.30am.**
6.30, 7.30 and 8.30. Sports Desk 1.05pm, 2.02, 3.02, 4.02, 5.02, 6.02, 6.45 (MPi cut), 3.55, 11.02.

6.45am *Johnnie Berry* and *Ray Monro* to *Mick Jagger*, *10.20* *Jimmy Young*.

Radio 4

Harpischord.
Bartok and Poulenc: Bartok's
Dance Suite (Chicago SO).
Poulenc's Aubade (Jacques
Furrier, piano).†
10 Tenebras, (Iris Dell Acqua,
soprano and Peter Hamburger,
piano).†
11 Britten and Elgar: Colin Carr,
cello and BBC Philharmonic

1.05pm J.S. Bach's F.2.0 Gloria
Hummford. 1.30 Music! All the Way.†
4.00 David Hamilton. †6.00 John Dunn.†
8.00 Alan Del with Dance Band Days
and at 8.30 Big Band Era.† 9.00
Humphrey Lyttelton with the Best of
Jazz on record. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00
The Conch Cuipe. Pam Ayres and Johnny
Mortis challenge Sheila Anderson and
Joe Hanson to another battle of natural

Orchestra play Britten's *Cello Symphony*, Op 68 and Elgar's *Symphony No 2* in D minor, Op 67 (Enigma), on 38.1

Lundtuncome concert from the Sir John Squire Square: played by Jean-Pierre Collard and the Pasquar Trio. Faure's *Romance* for violin and piano Elzaga for cello and piano Paganini: Piano Concerto No 2 in G minor, Op 45.1

Music Weekly.

New Records: Bach's *Brandenburg Concerto No 1* in F Major, BWV 1046, by Ruggiero Baumann, horn; Martich Skerich, horn; Heinz Holliger, oboe; Thomas Idmunde, oboe; Michael Van Daele, oboe; Michael Van Daele, bassoon, Pina Carmirelli, violin.1 Suite No 4 in E flat (BWV 110). (Heinrich Schütz, coll.) Mendelssohn's *Symphony No 1* (Hymn of Praise).1

New.

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NEWS SERVICE

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Toucheville's

10 Open Air Sitting Rooms: The last of three extracts from the journals and letters of Octavia Hill (1859-1912), compiled and read by Margaret Wolff.

9BC Scottin's 50: Sibellus's Symphony No 2.1

9Yaka Your Own Life by V.S. Pritchett. Reader: John Rowe.

And Company, 1.40 News, 1.37 Duffell, 1.36 Short Story, 1.34 Images & Britain, 1.30 News, 2.00 Review of the British Press, 2.15 Newsweek UK, 2.30 Sports International, 3.00 News, 3.45 News About Britain, 3.55 The World Today, 4.00 News, 4.45 News, 4.57 Sports of Strings, 5.44 The World today, 6.00 News in GMT)

1 Stereo. In Black and white. (P) Repeat

133m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 971kHz/VHF 95.5; BBC Radio London 1485kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; Worle

ON VARIATIONS

US As London except: 8.25am Outlook, 9.26a Circus Street, 9.30 Banji at Work, 11.00 Ormeau, 12.30-12.50 Sport Brief, 1.20pm News, 1.30pm Variations, 1.35-3.30 Film, 3.30pm The Man from UNGLE (Robert

CHANNEL As London except: 8.25am Lentils Men, 10.15 Star of Bethlehem, 10.25 Island Wildlife, 11.20 Barnstormers, 11.30-12.00 Moviemakers, 1.20pm News, 1.30 Lunchtime Live, 2.00-3.30 Film: Our Girls, 3.45, 6.00 Cinema Review, 6.30-7.00 Mind Your Language, 11.45 After With the Rivers, 12.15am Comedy.

PORKSHIRE As London except:
8.25m Unicorn
Sires: BSS Guttery, 10.15 Folk Tales,
3.0 Island Wildlife, 10.10 Foot Pail.
To go—*Females:* 1.20 Movie Matins, 1.20pm
to 1.45. Vellies Loursed, 9.00
to 10.15. Celtic Mink Crawford), 3.00
Lewk and John McNeely, 3.30-4.00
Practise, SMO Calendar, 6.30-7.00
Emson, 11.45 Doge Show, 12.00-12.15
down.

HINE TEES As London except:
9.25am News, 9.50
Singer Street, 10.30 Downie King
Specials, 11.15 Carol singers.
2.0 Little Raceals, 11.45-12.00 Larry
Lamb, 1.20pm News, 1.30 Film Dec
and Schools, 1.50-2.00
News, 8.50 NCTNursing Lit.

ULSTER As London except:
9.25am Singer Street, 10.25
Captain Scarier, 10.50 Mumby, 11.10 3o
3-1 Concorde, 11.40-12.10 Kum.
1.20pm Lunchtime, 1.30 Firm The
Mudlark; 1.35 Cornet, 3.30-4.00 To
Keep Her Majesty's Peace, 6.00 Good
Evening Ulster, 6.30-7, Different Brokers
11.40, 12.00pm Word, 11.55, Barney
Miller, 12.30am News, Glasgow

SCOTTISH As London except:
9.25am Singer Street
10.25 Harriet Globetrotters, 10.50 BFA
Short, 11.05-12.00 Otherworld, 1.20pa
Short, 1.30 Action Line, 1.50-2.00
The Pirates (Bob Nepe)
3.30-4.00 General Sir John Hackett at
Home, 5.15-5.45 Emeraldale Farm, 6.00
News and Scotland Today, 6.30-7.00
What's Your Problem?, 7.10-7.30
11.50 Late Call, 11.55 Show
Express, 12.25am News

157-7.00 P.A. Report. 11.45 Jesus's
 rthday, Clossdown.

ENGLA As London except: 9.25
 Cartoon, 9.35-10.25 **Flam**
 oys, 1.20-3.30 (Frank Sinatra, 1.20pm
 oys and Dols Grand Garden of Evil
 (yoper). 5.15-5.45 Emeraldale Farm.
 6.00 About Angles, 6.30-7.00 Angles
 ower. 11.45 V, 12.40-12.45 A Peculiar
 opele.

TSW As London except: 9.25 Seaside
 Street, 10.25 Island Wildlife.
 1.20 Eco Film, 11.30-12.00 Movie
 Makers, 1.20pm News, 1.30 Lunchtime
 Live 2.00-3.30 Film: Our Classy Days
 (Joan Collins), 6.00 Today Show West.
 8.30-7.00 Mind Your Language, 11.45
 Party With the Flowers, 12.15am
 Postscript, Clossdown.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

[illegible]

Without naming his rivals, he told several thousand people in Lipa City, 50 miles south of Manila, that the policies of the opposition jeopardized security and survival.



An expansion of the pilot counselling service to a national scheme would require about 400 to 500 extra staff in Jobcentres but ministers believe that the extra funds needed would be well spent.

The select committee report says that the existing classification scheme is frequently misleading and should be improved.

conscientious." Eight of them, hand-picked for their skill and willingness to learn, a little basic English, have already been to Grandpaun for training. The fact that it is Mrs. Thatcher's home town is not lost on the plant's employees; even, some of Mr. Zhou's executives cannot resist a giggle when it is recalled that all eight took the opportunity

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PAGE 10

Sectors unite for the good of the nation

Britain's need to change its cultural spots, and give more pride of place to industry and wealth creation is now a familiar theme. The Prince of Wales has been only the latest to warn that Britain, without enterprise, could become a fourth-rate nation.

Now Industry Year 1986 has been launched both to preach the gospel and also to get things moving at the practical level, especially in schools and the rest of academia.

The initiative, from the Royal Society of Arts (RSA), is the most striking symptom yet of the growing awareness of the need for change.

The RSA - more formally the Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce - goes back to the 18th century and was behind the Great Exhibition during the last century.

In 1980, a government report highlighted the growing unease. The core of the Frimston inquiry was that the philosophical outlook in Britain towards industry needed to change as the only way to avoid real economic decline. That led eventually to the establishment of the Engineering Council which has thrown its weight behind Industry Year.

There are already signs that Industry Year is likely to become a focus not only for the many efforts to achieve change but also for controversy. The Bow Group, the independent Conservative Party research organization, as its contribution to Industry Year, urged the Government earlier this month to set up a "super" industrial policy cabinet committee chaired by the Prime Minister.

The debate on how to secure a more sure industrial future will be heightened during Industry Year. Industry Year can now be seen as having been launched probably at the most timely of psychological moments. Nobody can deny that the country-wide effort it represents is crucially needed.

Derek Harris
Industrial Editor

December 16, 1985

The battle of Britain on the factory front

There is nothing this country cannot do if it puts its mind to it. We have to ask why it is that this nation, with its marvellous inventiveness, its disproportionate share of Nobel Prize winners, its unrivalled capacity for music and theatre and a proven capacity to repel external aggression, has performed in industry so much worse than its competitors.

The facts are incontrovertible. Over the past 40 years, little more than half a modern lifetime, we have gone from nearly top to almost bottom of the major industrial league by every relevant economic and industrial measure - in investment per head, output per unit of investment, profitability, productivity and, the outcome of it all, standard of living.

It is not that we have not grown, but that others have grown faster than we have. And this relative decline has been continuous and consistent regardless of the complexion of government.

To state these facts is not to knock Britain - an ostrich-like posture which only the comfortably-off can afford; it is to face the whole community with a challenge and seek action to meet it.

Historically, we have shown ourselves remarkably capable of responding to such challenges when we see them: the problem with relative decline is that it is invisible to the great majority of people.

In seeking causes for the fact that we have been outperformed by our competitors in our own and international markets, we are good at identifying scapegoats. But the only British disease is blaming other people, since it is absolutely clear that even if any chosen scapegoat was to be transformed tomorrow, this would not bring radical change to our performance.

We know what to do, but do not do it sufficiently. We are, therefore, led to the conclusion that what we describe as symptoms - inadequacy of quality, design, management, and work practices - are not



Sir Geoffrey Chandler: He believes Industry Year will show the world what Britain can do

symptoms, but causes of something deeper.

We are an industrial country, with an anti-industrial culture and in this we are unique.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that industry fails to get its fair share of the human talent of the country and that in its general performance reflects the lack of esteem in which it is held. It is the aim of Industry Year '86 to directly attack this root cause of our relative decline for the first time in our history.

Attitudes are altered by changes in behaviour and performance. The programme of Industry Year is about action, to graft change into the continuing work and life of the community.

Industry Year plans first to

create awareness that industrial success is fundamental to the quality of life; second to build on the linkages between education and industry and multiply them throughout the country, so increasing the resources and mutual understanding of both; then to encourage industry to recognize and make explicit its contribution to the community by being more effective and articulate in its own cause - by linking effectively with the world of education, by holding open days, by working more constructively with the media, and making clear the principles and purpose which underlie industrial activity.

Industry has failed to recognize sufficiently that there is a market for ideas as well as for

products and it is on industry that a particular responsibility lies in seeking to change prevalent attitudes.

Industry Year needs to invent nothing, because good practice exists in all these things. Its role is to be a multiplier, setting quantifiable targets - such as the linking of all secondary and as many primary schools as possible with industrial companies - using existing good practice as an example of how to do this.

The response has been overwhelming. Little more than 12 months ago nothing existed. Today there is a nationwide organization, unprecedented other than in time of war, both in its extent and in its constituents which cover the whole spectrum of the community.

Leaders from education, industry, trade unions, women's organizations, professional institutions and the church are involved. Industrial and commercial companies have so far seconded about 30 staff to the effort.

To change attitudes is not in itself a solution: there are many other things that need to be done. But without a change of attitudes there will be no solution to anything else and we will continue to deal with symptoms and apply palliatives as we have for so long in the past.

One year is of course not enough to reverse the attitudes of a century or more. Industry Year is a lever for change to stimulate a higher level of activity which must continue until we succeed.

And the criterion of that success must be the creation of sufficient wealth through manufacturing and service industries to satisfy the unfulfilled aspirations visible around us.

A start has already been made, but to win the battle requires participation and action on the part of everyone. It is a battle we cannot afford to lose.

Sir Geoffrey Chandler
Director, Industry Year 1986



Cooking up profits: Girls at Hayesfield School, Bath, make cakes - and money

Lessons we need to make ourselves rich

The industrial revolution in Britain had taken place by the time our modern education system was established. We had learnt how to make our living as a nation - without education - so wealth generation was not seen as connected with schooling.

This may go a long way to explaining why the philosophy underlying education in Britain has been almost other-worldly, concerned with "the high culture of the mind". At the pinnacle of this academic, and some would say rarefied, intellectual pursuit lie the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Christopher Ball, warden of Keble College, Oxford, says in the current issue of the *Oxford Review of Education*: "Our elite, high-status universities have almost without intending it or noticing it - imposed on the secondary system through their admission requirements a philosophy which emphasizes re-

search-related, theoretical, specialized education for its own sake."

It is the notion that industry matters, and that education must appreciate that, which lies at the heart of Industry Year. Its organizers believe that the most important area where a long-term change in attitudes can be achieved is in education. They hope that Industry Year will act as a spur to the changes which are already taking place in schools and colleges.

Traditionally education has not sought links with industry nor industry with education. Both have ploughed their own furrows relatively oblivious to one another. Teachers have, of course, hoped that many of their pupils would go to work in local industry when they left school, but they did not know much about what was entailed.

Their brighter children had their sights firmly set on more elitist occupations - the law, medicine and accountancy.

Janet Jones, education adviser to Industry Year, says prejudice against industry persists in education circles, and it is still thought evil to want to make money. A survey published by Opinion Research last month shows that attitudes have not changed.

Egged on by their parents, the cleverest children still choose the professions over a career in industry, which is considered dirty, boring and low-status. The less-able see a job in industry as a meal ticket, but are not much more enthusiastic.

Janet Jones says: "By the age of 13 or 14 youngsters are pretty heavily prejudiced against industry," she says. That is why Industry Year is trying to convey the scope of modern industry, to show that it includes new technology, gleaming, carpeted offices, and that there are fewer oily factories than there were in the past.

Moreover, much of industry is

Continued on next page

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Industrial studies: The challenge that faces the young

Continued from previous page

concerned with the service sector, which means retailing outfits and contact with the public.

Industry Year is intended to fight generations of prejudice and lack of knowledge, to get across the fact that many jobs in industry can be challenging, interesting and creative. Janet Jones says: "We want to get more people of outstanding ability choosing industry as a career and a greater commitment from the others coming in because there is no other way we are going to increase our productivity."

Dr George Tolley, head of quality at the Manpower Services Commission, who chairs Industry Year's education group, brings the argument down to a concrete level. The school curriculum does not adequately reflect the culture in which we live, he says. It does not give children a full appreciation of the economic facts of life.

"There is still such a tremendous premium on academic achievement and this is reflected in the narrow curriculum to be followed by children who want to go on to higher education," he explained.

Changes have been taking place through, for example, the Schools Council Industry Project, but initiatives of this sort are thought to have touched only a quarter of all secondary schools. Industry Year is trying to ensure that there is more effective dissemination of the good practice which brings together the schools and employers which have traditionally stayed in their own compartments.

Industry is expected to help by developing structures locally to enable the two sides to meet and to work together on projects which would change the curriculum. All primary and secondary schools are being asked to do something for Industry Year. Five targets have been established:

- To link all secondary schools, and as many primaries as possible, with local companies with the aim of developing mutual understanding and changing the curriculum.
- To encourage schools and colleges to hold Industry Weeks next year to highlight industry-linked activities.
- To increase and to improve on-the-job training for teachers to develop students' understanding of industry. This should involve industrialists in schools and colleges.
- To ensure that training courses

for trainee teachers stimulate awareness of the role of industry in society, and that industry is involved in the training process.

● To improve links between further and higher education and industry, particularly in the area of exchange of jobs.

One of the principal ways in which schools can gain experience of the business world is to set up their own mini-companies. This idea was given an extra boost last month when the Department of Trade and Industry announced its mini-enterprise scheme in conjunction with the National Westminster Bank.

If schoolchildren come up with ideas for products they can sell, their local NatWest branch will give them a £30 grant and a £50 overdraft facility at 5 per cent interest for as many companies in the school as can make a reasonable case.

Hayesfield School, a girls' comprehensive in Bath, has been running a mini-company for the past three years as part of a pre-vocational course for fourth- and fifth-formers. Established with the help of a local baker, it involves the girls icing gateaux and making petit fours and marzipan fruits for Christmas.

Mrs Ursula Russell, the headmistress, explains that through it the girls learn how to produce something, buy and cost materials and market a product.

The first year the girls floated the shares for the company, but in subsequent years they have put in their own money. They always make a profit and get their shares back, but last year they drew a sliding share of the profits.

Another comprehensive, Ashburton High School in Croydon, is developing a link with the Electricity Council. So far it has involved 18 senior teachers spending one day on a residential course with the council learning about modern management techniques.

There is a tendency for further and higher education to argue that they have links already.

Tom Cannon, professor of business studies at Strathclyde University, is drawing up a checklist for Industry Year of the kind of activities universities and polytechnics are engaged in. It shows a range of initiatives, from applied PhDs at Aston University, visiting professorships and course sponsorships, to working in a company (Middlesex Polytechnic).

Lacy Hodges
Education Correspondent



The icing on the cake: The girls of the Hayesfield School mini-company present their Christmas fare; and Janet Jones, education adviser to Industry Year

Unions set their sights on early recruits

The Labour movement is taking trade unions out to the community into schools, colleges, and women's organizations, as part of its contribution to Industry Year.

The aim is to introduce trade unionism and the contribution it makes to industrial development to groups which might otherwise have little contact with unions. The TUC is urging all its affiliates to participate fully to heighten awareness "of the contribution made by industry to national well-being".

Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, said: "The aim of Industry Year is to make people aware of the achievements of industry and of the contribution it makes to the quality of life, both of the individual and of the community at large. That is a first-class idea, and it particularly deserves trade union support."

"As trade unionists, our task is to create wealth and to see that it is fairly shared out so that the life of ordinary people is improved. That is no easy job, but it is clear that

industry's success is fundamental to our trade union goals."

Mr Willis argued that that success had been hampered by the low esteem in which industry is held by sections of the community. "One of the things that irritates me beyond bounds every so often is when I read references to representatives of industry and the unions being present at some meeting or another."

"That is rubbish. We are part of industry, not some alien force. Our members invest their lives in industry, be it the traditional productive industries or the equally important service industries", says Mr Willis.

He welcomed particularly the emphasis being placed by the organizers on the role of women in industry. If trade unions were to make progress in campaigning on women's rights and for greater equality in factories, offices, and other workplaces, it was essential that the contribution made by

women should be fully recognized.

The TUC is keen that unions should play their part in encouraging links between schools and industry, but visits by general secretaries to schools in recent years to discuss trade unionism have often proved to be salutary experiences.

Mr Willis said: "Several surveys have confirmed the hostile and uninformed attitudes which many young people in schools and entering the job market hold towards trade unions. Industry Year 1986 will provide a useful opportunity to present the case for trade unions then."

Urging a high level of commitment to the campaign by trade unionists at regional and shop floor levels Mr Willis said: "For the trade union movement to make the sort of impact upon Industry Year that its position in society clearly warrants, it is essential for trade unionists to become actively involved in the planning of, and participation in, local events."

Congress House staff are urging the nine regional TUCs to persuade rank and file union members to become involved in the campaign, and to insist that where companies they work for are organizing events the employer includes the unions in the programme.

That strategy has been devised because the unions generally do not have the resources to mount their own events, although some of the regional TUCs are hoping to put together a travelling exhibition explaining the unions' role.

Trade unionists have for some years been involved in a joint programme with industry and government departments to push through changes to school curricula and make them more relevant to industry's needs.

The School Curriculum Industry Project, set up in 1977, is a partnership between the TUC, the Confederation of British Industry, the Department of Education and Science, and the Department of

Trade and Industry. It tries to stimulate work experience programmes, and the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative is designed to produce curricula for 14- to 18-year-olds, giving them better preparation for work.

Union members are allowed time off work by their employers to go into schools to explain the range of union activities from negotiations to health and safety work, and youngsters sometimes take part in specially designed role-playing exercises on trade unions.

Mr Willis said that unions ought to ensure that contacts and links forged during Industry Year are maintained in the future, particularly with schools and colleges, in the hope that the interest created will reap benefits for the unions when youngsters start work.

David Felton
Labour Correspondent

VAUXHALL ASTRA.

Designed with computers more advanced than Apollo's. Little wonder the Astra's taken off.

In October 1984, we launched the new Astra.

By the end of the year Europe's most distinguished motoring journalists had declared it the Car of the Year.

Our grateful thanks, gentlemen. We applaud your impeccable taste.

This success, however, did not come easy.

It had taken 4 years of testing, retesting, difficult experiments and simple hard graft to turn our concept into a reality.

The idea had first been mooted in 1980.



Simply stated, we wanted to build the new Astra.

Not just an improved model, but a car that would be the very best in its class.

The design and engineering departments were given a simple one word brief.

Advanced.

So the vast resources of General Motors were called upon, and work began.

The design teams were given access to the latest generation of computers.

They utilised a system that

was two generations younger than that used on the Apollo space mission.

The result, despite the trials and tribulations, is a car that's uncannily airy and spacious for its size.

It has significantly more passenger room and luggage space than even its best selling competitor.

And its slick aerodynamics have given it a class leading combination of stability, performance and economy.

Naturally, a car so far advanced needs a factory equally sophisticated to build it.

So our Ellesmere Port plant on Merseyside underwent a massive modernisation programme.

Sophisticated robotics, and other highly technological equipment were studied, tested and implemented.

At the same time working conditions were greatly improved overall. In all, it cost £85 million, or an investment of £13000 for every

person employed at the factory. And after our recent triumph, it has obviously all been worth it.

For the Astra has emerged not just as a star of the present, but also of the future.



What's more it seems singularly appropriate that Ellesmere Port is the factory building it.

Because Ellesmere Port stands on the site of an ex-RAF airfield.

And the motto of the RAF?

Per Ardua ad Astra. Through hardship to the stars.



INDUSTRY
YEAR 1986

BETTER. BY DESIGN.

"CAR OF THE YEAR" 1986. "CAR OF THE YEAR" IS ORGANISED BY TELEGRAPH SUNDAY MAGAZINE, QUARTERLY, AUTOMOBILE, LEQUE, STERN AND V. BLAGARE.

JOBS, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, PENSIONS ...IT'S ALL Thanks to INDUSTRY

It's surprising how little the British people seem to know about "the most important activity in our national life", as HRH The Duke of Edinburgh described Industry when he launched INDUSTRY YEAR 1986, a much-appreciated initiative by the Royal Society of Arts.

Social responsibility is one of the key characteristics of industry. It stems from the prosperity created by industrial enterprise.

At BICC we're widely acknowledged as the world's leading cable maker. Our products are cables that carry electricity and communications, the power that makes modern life better and richer than it has ever been before. Without cables, all industry would grind to a halt. There'd be no hospitals, no telephones, no radios, no computers, no television. We'd be back in the steam age.

We're also one of the leading civil engineering and construction contractors in the world through our subsidiary Balfour Beatty. And some of our 'Technologies' companies are working at the leading edge of electronics.

We keep thousands of people in full-time work, earning money to spend in local shops and on local amenities, money that keeps many local communities alive.

We also provide work for a host of outside suppliers which have a vital role to play in maintaining employment and enriching the community.

It's always been BICC policy to be a good neighbour and an asset to all the communities in which we operate.

Above all, we believe in actively supporting the local community at all levels, and respecting the social and natural environment.

And that's how Britain benefits, both locally and nationally, thanks to industry and the R.S.A.

BICC

INDUSTRY
YEAR 1986

BICC plc. Group Head Office, P.O. Box 5, 21 Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1B 3QN.

(SPECIAL REPORT)

'This ridiculous idea of professional status'

Q What is the basic problem which makes Industry Year necessary in this country?

A The problem is not with British industry, it is with the public perception of the whole industrial process. It goes back to the end of the Industrial Revolution. During the revolution everything was new and exciting, and all sorts of people jumped on the bandwagon. People rushed in from the country to the factories because they saw a different way of life.

But, gradually, either people became disillusioned, or the system became more rigid, more bureaucratic and more organized. Rules came in and legislation was passed, trade unions arrived. And gradually the whole momentum and excitement tended to die down.

At the same time, it created a completely new social pattern, with mass housing and mass employment. I think that once people became attached to the industrial system, they began to take it for granted. Industry was there, just as agriculture had been there since time immemorial, or like today the Civil Service is there.

And then, of course, there was the great development of the Marxist or socialist philosophy which made industry, or capitalism, into a kind of ghetto. It became the sort of thing you did not do. And after that, it became the rat race.

Q What would you like to see Industry Year achieve?

A Obviously a change of attitude, and a change of perception. I hope people will see that practically

As President of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, which has initiated Industry Year, the Duke of Edinburgh has firm views on the campaign's objectives and on the faults of British industry. He talks here to Alan Hamilton

All industrial activity is for the benefit of humanity, for the benefit of the ultimate customer. The fact that some industries, or some parts of industry, or some companies, do not do it in a way that is entirely acceptable does not make the whole system irrelevant.

The whole of our standard of living has been improved by industrial activity. Technology has absolutely transformed public health and medicine. Transport has improved. Communications have improved.

All of this is basically due to industrial activity; therefore, industry enables us all to live better and is the basis upon which most people earn their living.

So it is something that is very much part of our culture, and we cannot, or at least should not, degrade it or give it a low status.

Q There have been attempts in the past to change attitudes to industry. Why should this particular campaign succeed?

A It is the most concerted effort that has been made for some time, and do not forget, if similar efforts have been made before as you

say, they were not directed at this particular generation. The mere fact that you had a thing like this 30 or 40 or 50 years ago does not mean you do not have to do it again, particularly if the same old prejudices have grown up again.

Q This campaign is largely directed at schools. What can it achieve there?

A It depends very much on the attitude of teachers. If teachers perceive that the purpose of their education is to produce intellectually qualified people whose peak of ambition ought to be to join the Civil Service, or that the only respectable professions are the law, medicine, teaching or science, then inevitably the ability of industry to recruit talented young people is going to be diminished.

Hopefully one can persuade teachers to rethink their attitude, and to appreciate that there are a lot of people whose talents would blossom best, and who would make their greatest contribution to society, by going into manufacturing industry, rather than being directed to the professions through some - I think rather ridiculous - concept of status in professions.

There are a great many people who don't want to be bureaucrats, or professionals in that sense. What they want to do is to get in there and use their hands or their managerial ability. They want to create something, they want the excitement of managing and of getting involved with people.

I think it is a great pity to give



On-site inspection: Prince Philip is shown how a mine works by colliery guide Wilf Simcock in an underground museum at Stoke-on-Trent

them the impression that that is an unworthy ambition.

It is important to develop such people in a way that they not only become good entrepreneurs and managers, but that they do the thing with a sense of social purpose.

Q The campaign is also directed at the media. What would you like to see done there?

A Respect is too much to ask of the media. But I would like to see more appreciation of industrial success. At the same time I am all for criticizing failures, provided that the value of industry is basically appreciated, that it isn't treated as a rat race, and that you don't speak about it from the position of lofty intellectual media professionals looking down on grubby-handed industrialists.

You should treat them as equals, not pat them on the head.

Q What can industry do to improve its image?

A Industry has deliberately got to try and show that it has a social conscience; that it is conscious of its responsibilities to its workpeople and that it is trying, not only to maximize its profits, but to show concern for the wider industrial community outside the workplace, which it should be nurturing.

I think the same applies to trade unions, who have to demonstrate that they are not just constantly attacking the employers, and constantly nagging.

They have to show, in spite of all that, they still have a belief in the industry which is the lifeblood of their organization. Without that industry there would be no union, and no employees.

A very large proportion of the community is employed in the process of industry. Consequently, the employers as a whole, it seems to me, need to have an understanding and a care for the population which provides their workforce.

I think in many cities this actually happens, where employers get together and try jointly to provide what they can for the citizens.

Q You are an admirer of Prince Albert, himself a great campaigner for British industry. How does his era compare with today?

A Prince Albert was living at the peak of British industrial enterprise, and I think he had two views about it. First, he was very concerned with the poorer element of society, whether employed in industry or not. Second, he was not necessarily a supporter of industry per se, although he recognized it had a

tremendously important economic value to the country.

He was more concerned to integrate industry into the mainstream of national life; instead of having a complete division between art and industry, he tried to weave the two together.

What tended to happen was that people went off and made things without any concern for their aesthetic value or appearance; he was trying to show that the two are interrelated. Much of the purpose of the 1851 Great Exhibition was to show the relationship between art and industry.

But, in Prince Albert's time, there was still a very considerable national pride in the manufacturing industry, largely because it was evident to people that we were the workshop of the world. People were proud to be making things that were going all over the world, and there was a great pride in what was being achieved.

This, in time, was largely undermined by a number of factors in this country, not the least of them being two world wars. In addition there was the bureaucratization and the rigidity which the whole system got into. People then started taking industry for granted.

By that time, a new industrial community had developed, which

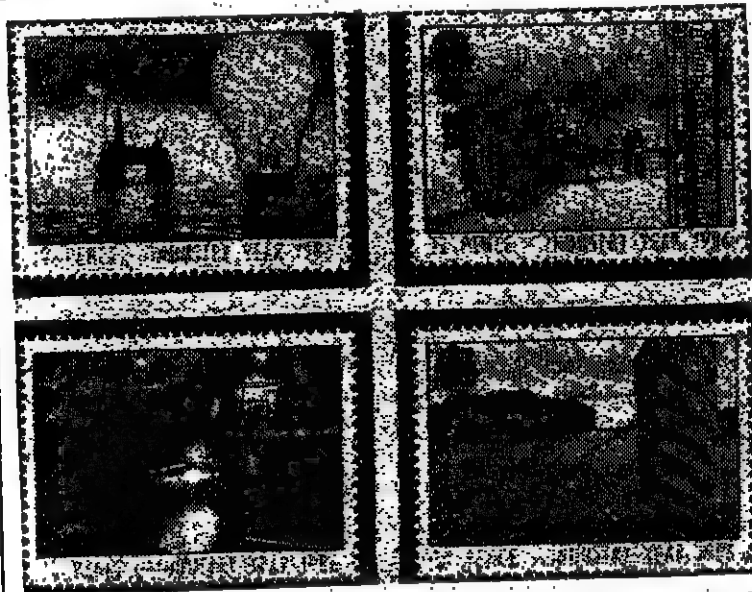
also tended to make the whole system more rigid; the result was a decline of interest in industry.

What we have to do now is to change the public perception of industry because it has either been taken for granted, in which case people do not bother to think about it any more, or they are actually against it because somebody has told them that capitalism is bad, that trying to earn a living through grubbing a profit is somehow money-grubbing, that industry is inconsiderate to its employees, that it's all a degrading business. Of course it isn't.

Q Do you see any evidence of that old Victorian national pride being rediscovered?

A It does happen occasionally that things are reported as a great British achievement. But people forget that that achievement, like Concorde, is the outcome of an industrial process. All the activities in space, for example, are the outcome of an industrial process.

People are very proud when Jaguar does well, but somehow or another they forget Jaguar's success is part of the industrial process. They tend to think it's just rather nice, like somebody winning at Wimbledon.



The message on your letters

A set of four special stamps issued by the Post Office to mark Industry Year will be available from January 14, 1986. The 17p stamp showing the light bulb over a picture of a North Sea drilling rig illustrates the need for energy to supply light, heat and power for industry, hospitals, schools and homes.

The 22p stamp depicts the pharmaceutical industry, with a laboratory in which medicines are tested and manufactured. The 31p stamp emphasizes steel's importance to everyday life. The design shows a steelworks and one of its end products, a garden hoe. The 34p stamp features the food and farming industries.

"I'D RATHER BE AN ACCOUNTANT THAN TAKE A CAREER IN INDUSTRY."

"WHAT COULD BE MORE BORING THAN A CAREER IN INDUSTRY?"

"IF INDUSTRY IS IN DECLINE, WHY SHOULD I STAKE MY FUTURE ON IT?"

They're not the kind of views that got us where we are today.

With half year turnover and profits up, BPB Industries is living proof that industry is far from dying on its feet.

It's a record we've carved out for ourselves in the building materials, paper and packaging industries.

Yet, like many successful companies, we are constantly puzzled by attitudes to industry in general. Many of which are hopelessly out of date and naïve.

So, it's with more than a little enthusiasm that we welcome the efforts of the RSA to promote 1986 as Industry Year.

If we are to see an increase in employment and living standards in the future then industry, more than anything else, holds the key. Thanks to the RSA, Industry Year can help make sure it happens.

And, so far as BPB Industries is concerned, it's a year that can carry on till the end of the century.



BPB INDUSTRIES PLC

The brave new world that is fit for Britain's engineers

Britain is a society living with the legacy of an empire. Industry Year will play a significant role in bringing about necessary changes in social institutions if we are to meet the nation's new priorities. Many of our social institutions grew up during the past 150 years and were founded to meet the needs of running this empire.

The social changes arising from the Industrial Revolution in Britain were not accompanied by the dramatic upheaval of the ruling classes as happened in Germany and France. Our new industrial leaders were tempted to join the aristocracy, buying country estates and bringing their sons up to be country gentlemen.

Headmasters more or less equated civilization with the classics and when science arrived it came late and had a stigma, particularly if it bordered on engineering. We took our wealth for granted and the political and social energies of the country were given over to arguing how the wealth should be divided, little realizing that our international competitors were overtaking us one by one. Now we are trying to adjust to being a medium-sized, medium-power, developed country.

Britain is continuing to suffer an alarming decline in its industrial base in relation to other industrial countries. North Sea oil and our strength in the service sector, which cannot be depended on in the long term for wealth on the scale provided by our productive industries. Our future standard of living depends on the extent to which British manufacturing companies can prosper against international competition.

Having painted a picture of the seriousness of our position, I believe that Industry Year will be a lever to speed the pace of change.

The central aim is to bring about a better appreciation by the community of industry's contribution to the wealth of the nation. Links between industry and education will be strengthened and everyone who works in industry has a part to play in explaining the fundamental role of industry in society.

In order to meet this awakening appreciation of new attitudes and revised national priorities, our social institutions, too, will need to change. None of us can be complacent. It is so easy to see the faults in other people, in other organizations.

Management can blame the unions, the unions can blame management. Industry can complain about the education

system, the education system can blame the civil service and the politicians. Whatever our position of authority we must all set our minds to managing change in our own social organization, so that it can meet the needs of our whole society.

We will need occasionally to seize the opportunities provided by outside influences, which we can then use as a spur to persuade our followers.

But there have been changes. Tough economic pressures have affected industrial companies. Many have shed excess staff, others have gone to the wall. Some industries have virtually disappeared.

I would like to think that those companies which have been reshaped now give a high priority to the design and production of products which will be world-beaters and that they are training and retraining their staff to achieve this.

The trade union movement has been subjected to the same chilly winds. Certain trade union leaders have adopted a Luddite approach and have done untold damage to their unions, their members and the industries in which they work. Other unions are adapting to the new challenges, are making no-strike agreements and are pouring a great deal of money into their training colleges to train and update their members.

In the Engineering Council we have started to impress on industry how important it is that their products and processes should incorporate the highest quality of engineering and technology so they can compete in world markets. Our booklet, *Appraising the technical and commercial aspects of a manufacturing company*, has been taken up enthusiastically by City institutions and 20,000 copies have now been distributed.

We are also helping companies to carry out technical audits, not just to answer the awkward questions from the City but to include them as part of their long-term strategic planning. One key element is to assess the company's needs for technical staff, both in quality and quantity, and here we come

to education and training of engineers and technologists.

A recent MSC/NEDO report *Competence and Competition*, compares the UK with the US, Japan and West Germany and reports that these three countries see a highly technologically educated population as a prerequisite to commercial success in this industrial age. It points to two main areas where our educational performance falls seriously behind our competitors.

First, the UK produces only 270 first-degree engineer graduates per million population compared with 350 in the US and 630 in Japan. Second, 40 per cent of children in the UK leave school at 16 without any qualifications, while the equivalent figure in the US is 14 per cent and in Japan 4 per cent.

These figures show that not enough of our best young people are educated and trained to be engineers and technologists and that there is an appalling drop-out rate as we move down the ability range. As the micro-chip revolution gathers momentum, this inadequate vocational performance relative to our competitors will be even more critical.

Though the Government has headed our advice in part and is making £43 million available over the next three years for 4,000 extra places in engineering and technology, we are still faced with the problems of changing our social system.

For example, in making the 1981 university cuts, the Government and the University Grants Committee expressed the wish that engineering and technology should be safeguarded. But just a few weeks ago the National Audit Office pointed out that the university system had failed to do this.

I served on the University Grants Committee at the time and I know only too well how the inertia of the universities' social system thwarted these aspirations.

There will have to be changes in the balance of subjects taught in the universities. Rationalization and concentration in fewer departments will be necessary in engineering and science, if

only because of the high cost of updating with modern equipment.

In schools, too, we need more children educated in mathematics and the sciences. We have a source of virtually untapped ability among girls, and The Engineering Council, along with the Equal Opportunities Commission, will continue to encourage more women into science and engineering.

But it is important that enough children of both sexes come forward with the appropriate school-leaving subjects to fill the places in higher education. Here we have a serious limiting factor due to the early specialization in our schools, with children forced to take decisions at 13 or 14; this drastically reduces their career options and fosters the two cultures so well described by C. P. Snow.

We need engineers and scientists who are literate and can express themselves fluently. Equally we need lawyers and civil servants who are numerate, who understand the figures and the facts of this technology.

To bring this about it will be essential for the universities and polytechnics to change their entrance requirements. For engineering courses, maths and physics at A level are still required, but English at AS level should be compulsory, while a second AS level could be a foreign language or possibly history or craft design technology.

As a corollary all arts courses should insist on students taking maths at AS level. This could be one of the strong external forces to encourage the school system to make its necessary changes and to enable children to delay their career choice until they are better able to make these important decisions.

We must also find ways of improving the quality and number of maths and physics teachers in the schools where the present culture is against differential salaries. Our school curriculum has become too academic but by relating the curriculum and subject matter to the real world, we can stimulate children and engage their interest.

There are other social institutions which must change. There is the multiplicity of trade associations and the complications and antiquity of our professional bodies with their restrictive practices. Here I am very conscious of the responsibility we carry in The Engineering Council.

The professional engineering institutions are the product of the Victorian age. The trouble started in 1847 when the only institution, the Civils, refused George Stephenson entry and so the splintering of the profession started. As the technology of engineering sprouted one institution after another so that when The Engineering Council was founded in 1982 we had no fewer than 53 professional engineering institutions.

One of our first tasks was to persuade the 53 institutions to come into our system of five groups based on broadly similar engineering disciplines. But much still needs to be done.

We need far-sighted, imaginative and strong leaders in all our social institutions who are prepared to use external forces to impress on their followers the need for major changes in organizations and the ways of working. It will not be comfortable as some individuals will unfortunately suffer in the process. But for most it should be an exciting challenge.

Dr Kenneth Miller
Director General,
The Engineering Council



Lady Platt, of the Equal Opportunities Commission, centre, and two staff members

Showing the way for all women

professional women, the Women's Institute, the women in trade unions. Many people, Lady Platt says, have been extremely helpful, and cites Elizabeth Willis of the Industrial Society, and Jean Denton at Austin Rover among many who organize events in their own areas for Industry Year.

As chairman of the Equal Opportunities

Commission, she points out that a great many women are employed at the lower levels, where there is low pay and many redundancies.

"Their view is coloured by that, but we are trying in Industry Year to encourage young people to feel they ought to get more qualifications, for example, in terms of information technology, at technician and operator level there are much better opportunities than the ones they have seen in their own families."

She has, during the past few weeks spoken to about 100 women who are members of the Institute of Directors, who are recruiting women members. Most of the women were running their own small businesses, but she has also spoken to a seminar for British Gas, and there were 70 and 80 young women engineers.

"I don't think this conference would have happened 10 years ago, so we are changing, but Industry Year is going to change things faster."

Bank money for school enterprise

National Westminster bank is making up to £200,000 available for secondary schools in England and Wales to take part in the Department of Trade and Industry's mini-enterprise scheme. The sponsorship is NatWest's central contribution to Industry Year.

To enable teachers to undertake research before committing themselves to a particular project, it will make a £30 grant to each school that applies. The money may be used to buy materials, to pay for telephone or postal charges, or even as a contribution to training costs.

When a school decides to go ahead with a mini-enterprise NatWest offers an interview to explain how a business account works. Where an overdraft is needed the young people will be asked to justify their application. Before an interview, staff want to discuss with the teacher the type of children involved so that the bank can tailor the interview to the children's age and ability.

The interview will be conducted as if the mini-enterprise were a small business and when an overdraft is sought NatWest may ask that the scheme be revised and re-submitted if it is not thought through enough. The bank will provide a current account and £50 overdraft facility at the preferential interest rate of 5 per cent a year.

Through it is likely that mini-enterprises will continue to be carried on from year to year, the bank will wish to set repayment by the end of the 1986-87 academic year.

Electricians switch on the big show

The Electricity Council is arranging a road-home travelling exhibition to put across to people of all ages the importance of industry to the nation.

The exhibition will feature displays of the products of one company from every electricity board area and will be designed to create interest in electrical processes involved in production. The companies featured are all regional winners of the 1984 PEP - Power for Efficiency and Productivity - award scheme, which have improved their competitiveness by the adoption of electrical techniques.

The Institution of Electrical

Engineers will play a large part in the exhibition by explaining their contribution to the engineering profession.

A crossword puzzle, for children up to the age of 16, associated with industry and its importance to the wealth of the nation, will be arranged in conjunction with the exhibition.

All 14 electricity boards in England, Wales and Scotland will host the exhibition. Beginning in January 1986, all areas will stage the exhibition for a week. This will be followed by two-week showings at different sites to the end of Industry Year.

To increase the public's

knowledge of how electricity is produced, the Central Electricity Generating Board will hold open days at a number of generating stations. Some area electricity boards are also considering open days.

The Electricity Council will organize a schools' energy study competition on behalf of the Department of Energy, and the co-sponsors, British Gas and Conoco.

The competition, which is due to be launched in January, will involve teams investigating domestic energy processes which have an industrial analogy, and will then look in detail at that industrial process.

BP supports
**INDUSTRY
YEAR 1986**



Britain at its best.

ACTION SPEAKS LOUDER

And it would take too many words to tell you what we're doing for industry. We just haven't got the space in this ad. But we've got a lot of space in Blaenau Gwent. Plus factories, finance and workers.

We're actively helping companies to make profitable use of those resources, and we'll be even more active in Industry Year. So if you want a piece of the action, phone Ebbw Vale (0495) 306770 or 303401.

BLAENAU-GWENT



ACTION VALLEY

Who knows what the future holds

The success of British Aerospace is built on a dedication to innovation that has produced the world's first jet airliner and first vertical take-off fighter.

Our people help to keep Britain in the forefront of the latest advanced technology. And we're justifiably proud of them.

We have partnerships in major international projects such as Tornados, Airbus, the new European Fighter Aircraft and a range of space and defence systems.

We're at the heart of an industry that employs over 200,000 people and generates wealth throughout the national economy.

With such an important part to play, we're also proud to be part of Industry Year in 1986.



BRITISH AEROSPACE

...up where
we belong



Gold Fields congratulates the Royal Society of Arts for initiating and organising Industry Year 1986

Consolidated Gold Fields PLC

31 Charles II Street, St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4AG

The first of the vaccines and the last of the Mohicans.

In the year 1800, a US presidential candidate named Thomas Jefferson explained to Chief Little Turtle and his warriors that "the Great Spirit had made a gift to the white man in showing them how to preserve themselves from the smallpox."

And so, during a visit to Washington D.C., the last of the Mohicans were duly inoculated against the disease which had been responsible for wiping out more Indian tribes than the white men themselves.

The vaccine used owed much of its origins to a Dorset farmer by the name of Benjamin Jesty. He knew of the folk belief that an attack of cowpox gave protection from smallpox and, in 1774, he saw the proof of this during a severe outbreak of the disease in his local village.

Two of his milkmaids had caught cowpox on their hands by milking cows with infected udders and had nursed their families through smallpox without catching the dreaded disease themselves.

Jesty had already had cowpox, but his wife and their two children had not. Concerned for their safety, he scratched their forearms with a 'stocking needle' and inserted the cowpox virus from the sores on the infected cows' udders. Although the Jesty family were not immune from the resulting scandal of this 'experiment', they never caught smallpox.

But the real breakthrough came some twenty years later in 1796 when Edward Jenner, an English country doctor, made the first scientific approach to the subject of immunisation.

His experiments proved the value of cowpox inoculation and the potential of artificial transmission. Not from cow to human, but from human to human, producing only a small sore at the site of inoculation and very little evidence of disease.

The now familiar name 'vaccine' was born, derived from the latin name for cowpox, 'vaccinia' (from the latin, 'vacca', a cow).

Jenner's vaccination techniques spread across the world faster than the disease itself. Napoleon had his troops vaccinated with "le vaccin jennerien" and, in honouring Jenner, was

reported to have said that "he could refuse him absolutely nothing."

In Russia, the first child to be vaccinated was given the name 'Vaccinof'. Many countries made vaccination compulsory. And the newly elected President Jefferson of the USA said in a letter to Jenner, "Future nations will know by history only that the loathsome smallpox has existed and by you has been extirpated."

Prophetic words indeed. In 1980, the World Health Assembly officially declared that smallpox had been completely eradicated from the planet.

But the battle to rid the world of other diseases is still being fought. Especially in the developing countries.

The pharmaceutical industry supplies the bulk of the vaccines currently used in the World Health Organization's programme to provide immunisation for every child in the world against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis by the year 1990.

The small number of research based companies that develop and produce these vaccines are also trying to assist the less industrialised nations by producing more heat-stable products, improving distribution facilities and providing local training.

And for the future, although vaccines do not enjoy adequate patent protection, the industry is using all the recent advances in biotechnology to develop radically new immunising techniques.

Effective protection against diseases like malaria and leprosy should soon be introduced, and vaccines against other tropical diseases may well follow.

Without adequate investment, this enormous effort would not be possible.

And the people of other nations would not be so lucky as the last of the Mohicans.

If you'd like further information about the British Pharmaceutical Industry, write to: Dr. John Griffin, The ABPI, 12 Whitehall, London SW1 2DY.



Why training came out of the cold

When Britain hurtled into recession in 1980, company finance directors suddenly took a ruthless attitude to costs. One of the prime targets of their stringency was the training budget.

Personnel directors argued that it was a long-term investment which was essential to future company performance. Finance directors, however, invariably won the argument. Demand had plummeted with seemingly little immediate hope of recovery, and if the company did not slash costs in the short term, there would be no long term to look forward to.

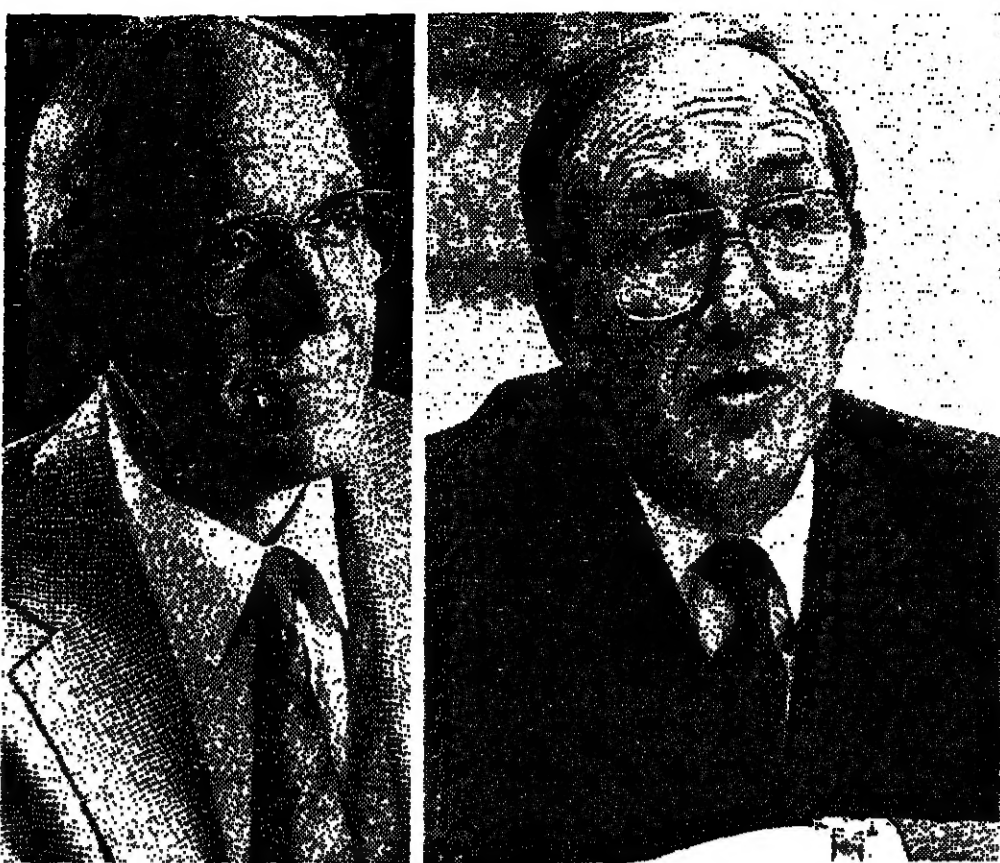
There followed throughout industry a wholesale cutback in the number of training places being offered. In some cases companies simply axed the whole department.

In the manufacturing sector the number of apprentices dropped from 155,000 in 1979 to 73,200 in March 1985. In the same period the number of trainees of all kinds in manufacturing slumped from 266,300 to 112,400.

Last week a highly critical study of employers' attitudes to vocational education was published by the Manpower Services Commission and the National Economic Development Office. Prepared by Coopers & Lybrand Associates, the accountants, it accused companies of complacency.

But few came out of the survey unscathed. Top managers rarely saw training as an investment and had limited knowledge of the costs or extent of their own company's training. Individuals and their unions put few pressures on employers to adopt a different attitude. Colleges did not meet employers' needs and City analysts did not take training into account in their calculations of corporate performance.

The study called for a series of measures, including an individual training credit fund to which employers and individuals contribute and which would be spent on training, a national award for training and development of a clear structure of qualifications based on achievement of standards or competences.



George Tolley, left, Bryan Nicholson: Set to challenge industry's views on training

The Trades Union Congress called for a "carrot and stick approach". Writing in the Institute of Manpower Studies journal, *Manpower Studies and Practice*, Ken Graham, TUC assistant general secretary and one of the founder commissioners of the MSC, puts forward the idea of a special tax

Industry Year will make companies aware of their responsibilities

on companies who did little towards training their employees and special financial incentives to those who do.

And a survey conducted by the Industrial Society recently shows that we compare unfavourably with other countries. British companies spend less than 0.15 per cent of their turnover on average on training, compared with 2 per cent

for firms in EEC countries and 3 per cent in the United States.

If training was the first function to suffer, it is also the last to recover. The society discerns, however, the first glimmerings of a revival.

Industry Year will seek to reinforce the campaign by making companies aware of their own responsibilities to think in the long term.

Dr George Tolley, former director of Sheffield Polytechnic and now head of quality at the MSC and chairman of Industry Year's education working group, believes that the campaign will greatly enhance awareness of training by emphasizing links between educational and industrial organizations.

"I hope Industry Year will bring about a change in attitude which will rub off, both on the attitude of young people to training for a job in industry, and by changing industry's attitude towards itself", he says.

It would be wrong simply to measure the success of the campaign simply in terms of the number of apprenticeships on offer. The MSC believes that "old-fashioned and outmoded" time serving apprenticeships are being replaced.

The new forms of learning for jobs in industry include the Youth Training Scheme in which the Government plans to invest £945 million in 1986/87. Here it is hoped that young people will receive the first part of their training in industrial and commercial skills.

Apart from the investment in the YTS, the Government also supports the development of modules, standards, testing procedures and learning materials. It also provides grants for redundant apprentices, thus protecting the investment in training already made by the youngster, and on his behalf. But both the MSC and the Government - and this is where

there is a parting of the ways with the TUC - believe that the main responsibility lies with employers.

This philosophy was underlined four years ago when 16 of the 23 industry training boards were scrapped in the Industrial Training Act of 1981. They had been highly unpopular with companies because of the compulsory levy made to cover costs.

In their place more than 100 Non-Statutory Training Organizations (NSTOs) were established. Unfortunately not all of them have made their mark.

Indeed companies have been warned by Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, that unless they increase spending on training, they could face reimposition of the boards.

Speaking to a training organizations' conference in London last month, Mr Nicholson said: "Critics who point to obvious failures in the voluntary training system, to broken promises and a dearth of action, will be difficult to resist when they call for statutory arrangements."

He drew comparisons with Japan, the United States and West Germany, where not only was more spent than Britain, but where the expenditure was carried through willingly "because they know that training is an investment as important as new production methods and machinery".

"We have to enlist the support of many different bodies, not least the non-statutory training organizations", Mr Nicholson said.

Beliefs are also held by the organization behind Industry

Increasing acceptance of the need for management training

Year, the Royal Society of Arts.

Those concerned about the problem are also keen to emphasize the need for adult training as well as traditional apprenticeships.

Here again the Government is emphasizing the necessity of self-help, on the basis that only industry knows what it needs. The decision to close 27 of the MSC's 87 skill-centres, was taken, says the Government, because they were under-used and did not provide what industry wanted.

Adult training and management education courses will form the main thrust of the Industrial Society's campaign. "It will not simply be an exercise in public relations," says the society's Matthew Butler. "It will be about action and the need for greater investment in any company's main resource, which is its people."

The need for more vocational education was a constant theme in the 50 speeches made all over the country last year by John Garmett, the society's director, and it will form the main theme in his speeches for Industry Year.

Mr Butler believes that the campaign may not have an immediate effect - it is like

water dropping on a stone, he says.

But there are signs of hope. There is an increasing awareness of the need for management training at all levels, says Mr Butler, as witnessed by the society's income, which is derived largely from vocational education.

In the year to June 30, 1984, the society earned £4 million. Last year the figure was more than £6 million. Support for the society's communication courses doubled during the past year.

There are also signs that much of the growth has come from the most recession-hit areas of Britain. Harland and Wolff in Belfast and Times at Dundee have sent managers - from directors down to first line supervisors - to the society's course in leadership.

The Government is aware, nevertheless, that progress so far has been limited and its concern is shown in the MSC's corporate plan issued in the summer.

In the financial year 1985-86, the commission plans to spend £2.5 billion on training - more than double the 1981/82 level, and three times the figure six years ago.

The MSC's five year plan, which is revised annually, budgets for spending to continue to increase as the extensions to the Youth Training Scheme and the Community Programme (for the long-term unemployed) announced in the budget this year, come into operation.

In a *cri de coeur* to a CBI conference on unemployment in the summer, Tom King, then Secretary of State for Employment, also made it clear that industry itself had a crucial role to play. Employers should set aside "at least" five per cent of their pay bill for training and updating the skills of their workforce.

He warned: "We will find increasingly that we won't be able to maintain our position against our competitors overseas. I am struck by the urgency of this."

Mr King said recent figures showed that 12 per cent of companies faced a skill shortage. Areas of prosperity and full order books such as the south-east were offset by areas of high unemployment and a skill surplus.

Referring to the "get on your bike approach" first suggested by Norman Tebbit, he urged firms to provide assistance with removal expenses and training. Companies should give the jobless specific training at local skill centres or colleges, said Mr King.

Clearly Industry Year can help in publicizing the crucial nature of vocational education and by persuading companies to invest in their workforce. If the year is a success, one of the most immediate measures will be the degree of training offered by industrial organizations and the number of places filled.

Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter



Whizz kids: Children from Kidbrooke Park Junior School, London, link with Grafton, a local high-tech firm.

Keeping hi-tech tabs

Schools and colleges are building up a computerized record of the Industry Year Education Partnership on The Times Network System. Called the IY '86 Databank, this section of TTNS's national database will document initiatives, events and schools' own experiences of industry during the year.

TTNS is linked by electronic mail to St Mary's College, Twickenham, where contributions are being collated, and there are interactive entry forms on TTNS's national database.

Activities during IY '86 might include sixth form conferences or project work with local

companies, according to Mrs Joyce Thewlis of St Mary's College, Twickenham, who is responsible for setting up the Databank. Companies taking part are being encouraged to pay for dedicated telephone lines to be installed in their local schools, to keep them up to date.

Two major sponsors, Banking Information Services and the TSB, are using pages of their sections of the national database to publicize plans for the scheme.

In November, TTNS opened up its electronic mail system to other Telecom Gold users at home and abroad.



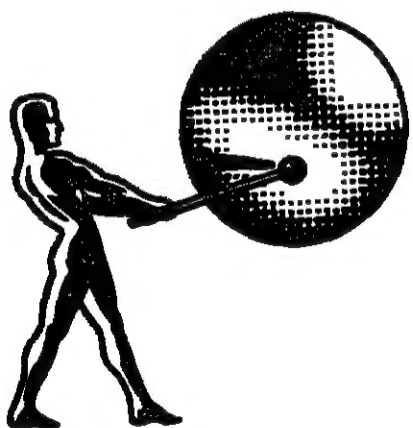
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Ideas from the ICA

The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales has agreed with the Industrial Society to run a joint one-day conference on Ideas for Industry Year and How to Make Them Happen as a launch to their respective IY programmes. The conference will take place on January 29, 1986, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, London EC2 2BJ.

Members of the ICA and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants together

provide a hefty proportion of the qualified accountants working in British industry. The ICA is seeking to project the positive roles played by chartered accountants both by those employed in industry/commerce and by those employed in practice, emphasizing their contribution to wealth creation.

The Institute's technical work programme includes joint initiative with universities and business schools, particularly on projects where design or manufacturing are being explored.

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"Congratulations to the Royal Society of Arts for their initiative and determination in taking on the Industry Year task, which is so closely aligned to their charter and aims"

John Harvey-Jones, Chairman



(SPECIAL REPORT)

INDUSTRY YEAR '86/6

Church support for the wealth makers

The churches have been invited to play a full part in the national, regional and local area structures that have been set up to enable the project to be effective. That participation by the churches - and other religious bodies - is to be greatly welcomed - and they must rise to the opportunities.

However well, or inadequately, the churches' contribution to the national life has been made, it is beyond dispute that they properly have a major responsibility for the moral, social and economic life of the community, its values and its whole way of life.

That cannot omit concern for the industrial and economic order on which the wellbeing of the nation depends.

Theologically, too, that is beyond dispute. Christian faith, biblical faith, affirms the "providential" character of the creation, and the call of man, through science, technology and industry, to use the potentials of the creation "for the glory of God and the relief of Man's estate", as Francis Bacon superbly put it many years ago.

Whether it is recognized or not, that is what industry is about, and because it has such theological and deep moral significance, its importance and social status should be more widely acknowledged. Industry is the main wealth creating machine of society, and the word wealth is worthy of study.

It means that which is good for people, their wellbeing, their progress.

The jobless suffer in the process

perity... how that wealth is created and distributed is a matter of social policy, the stuff of politics, and we need discussion on it.

But what is not in doubt is that our national wealth comes from industry... the wealth to sustain our personal lives and our families, the social fabric of the nation... its housing, education, hospitals, roads, social services, the renewal of our decayed urban areas, the defence of the realm, overseas aid, and, very important, the continuous renewal of our technological and industrial base that makes such provision possible.

The moral imperative for the responsible making of wealth and its right use, or the use of the immense technological power now in our hands in the service of a good social order, stems from the biblical understanding of God and his will for man. That power should be expressed in terms of love is at the heart of the biblical revelations.

We seem to lack the economic perceptions, or the imagination and



Dr. E. R. Wickham: 'Expressing power in terms of love'

vision to see these things, that may be the deepest reason for the economic malaise in our country over a very long period, for a low morale in industry, and sometimes for an industrial relations scene that R. H. Tawney once described as "autocracy tempered with insurance".

Not surprisingly, in a competitive world, our industrial weaknesses have been exposed. We have also been faced with huge industrial surgery and widespread unemployment. And all our institutions must take some blame.

But it does not have to be so. Recovery and industrial renaissance are possible. It is possible to move into high-technology-based industry, and to create the wealth to fund jobs in a new pattern of work. With much social pain and disruption, far too late, and with insufficient recognition, hopefully that is what we are trying to do.

Many suffer in the process, notably the unemployed, and because it is through no fault of their own, their needs should have high priority. But the whole recovery process depends upon wealth-creation and an industrial base growing in size.

That is why Industry Year 1986 is so important, and the slogan "Thanks to Industry" a fitting one. If that phrase could sometimes be used cynically, it is a sign of our failure. But it can also be used in a most realistic and heart-felt way: we depend upon it, but we take it for granted.

Whatever our industrial and economic failing they do not negate this theological truth. In Industry Year and in the years following, we should gladly acknowledge the importance of industry in our national life.

E. R. Wickham
Assistant bishop, diocese of Manchester, and chairman, Churches Working Group, a body convened by the RSA for Industry Year 1986.

Industrialists 'should back the year'

The success of Industry Year in achieving the Royal Society's central aim of bringing about a better appreciation of industry's contribution to the community, will depend largely on the commitment of businessmen.

The process of making things for profit is still one that receives little credit in the country's educational establishments, and it is industry's own job to be in the vanguard of changing attitudes.

Not only will individual industrialists need to be at the forefront, so will the big business institutions such as the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the British Institute of Management (BIM), the Institute of Directors, and others. Without their backing, Industry Year will be a damp squib.

Sir Peter Parker, president of the BIM, and Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, both have recently described succinctly how top industrialists view the challenge and opportunity provided by the campaign.

Sir Peter stressed that it was too short to achieve its objectives, a calendar year can only "give focus and coherence to a theme which will go many years beyond it".

He added: "The theme is nothing less than a cultural revolution to match the times of technological revolution that we, and the world, are into already."

"But the British have a special challenge of change. We are an industrial society with an anti-industrial attitude - that is the underlying cause of the symptoms that have become sickeningly clear to us in the economic and industrial decline so obvious over this last generation but starting a century ago - that is at the heart of the idea behind Industry Year."

The British weakness, says Sir Peter, is a lack of esteem for industry - "for the necessity, worth and values of what most of our people do. A sense of pride and of purpose in industry needs to be restored".

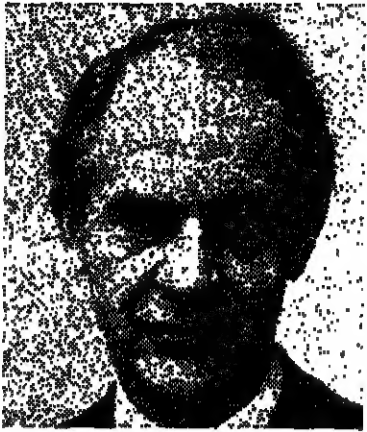
Sir Terence, in his opening address to the recent CBI annual conference, remarked that automatic recovery from recession, economic growth and changed attitudes would not happen; it depended on enterprise, leadership and effective management. Industry Year was a good preparation.

He added: "Yet isn't it astonishing that in a country such as ours, the cradle of the industrial revolution, we have to hold an Industry Year at all? Every year in Japan for the past 25 years has been Industry Year. It is the same in West Germany. We must make it so here."

According to the CBI, Britain is at last on the way to maintaining real



Peter Parker, above, Terence Beckett and Nikon factory girls in Japan, which has had an Industry Year for the past quarter-century



economic growth with low inflation, and a successfully sustained growth.

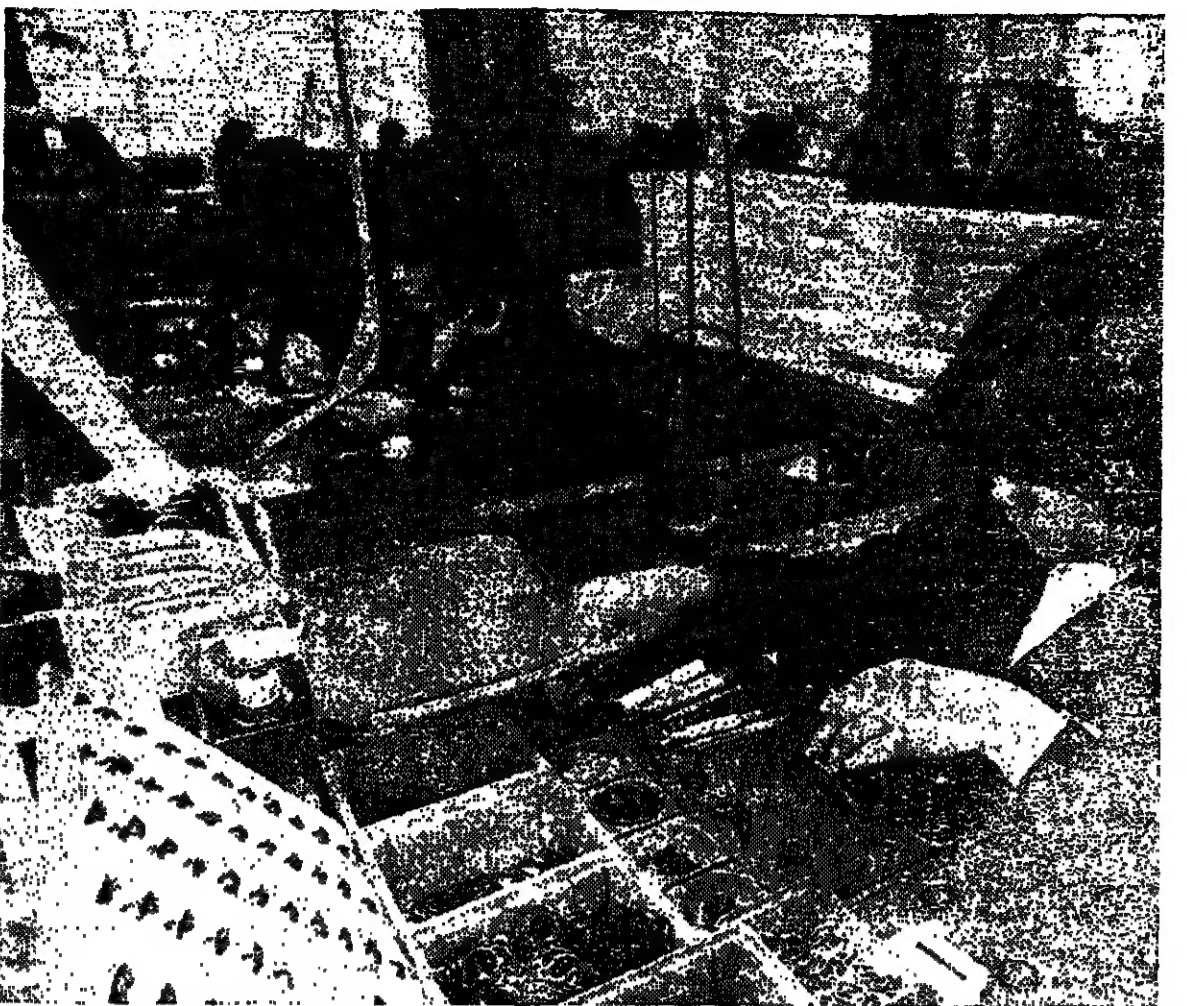
Sir Terence said: "Enterprise and management in this country are very different from six years ago. We tend to forget the progress we have made because we are in the middle of it all."

"If you talk to Americans or Germans who know us well they will tell you two things: that they are

Education has failed to equip youth

most impressed by the new enterprise and management skill they find here; and that Britain is a very good country in which to make money."

But how does all this get translated into attitude-changing action? Many industrialists believe that if Britain is to arrest the decline in manufacturing then the message that industry is vital to the maintenance of the nation's standard of living and future prosperity



must begin to be delivered to five-year-olds.

Eminent industrialists, including Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace, Sir John Harvey Jones, chairman of ICI, and Lord Weinstock, managing director of GEC, are calling for fundamental shifts in the way industry's worth is assessed.

Further along the education trail, too few industrialists get involved in trying to win the hearts and minds of children. So often, school speech days are addressed by retired generals and admirals, bankers or politicians - too rarely by those who produce the nation's wealth.

Sir Peter believes that industry has generally been hostile to the educated man and the educational system has failed to provide an education to equip youth for an industrial career.

"For years, a major objective of the BIM has been to bring closer together the world of work and the world of industry. We shall not win in the board rooms of the future if

we cannot win respect for industry in the classroom," he said.

There is also growing unease among some business people that their cause is being damaged by social divisions created by the policies of the present Government. A recent study of 70 successful UK companies conducted by Rob Matthews, principal lecturer in economics at Kingston Polytechnic, found that 85 per cent of senior

Management itself must take the lead

managers consider conflict and dissent are prevalent in British society.

The report says: "In general, senior executives see the UK as being an adversarial society in spite of the improvements over the past 10 years which have resulted in change throughout the UK economy at all levels. However, resistance to change - even when survival depends upon it - is still evident not only on the part of management and labour but also government."

In addition, 89 per cent said the UK was bad at educating people. Mr Matthews commented: "They think the educational system provides neither the attitudes nor the skills that are increasingly necessary for business success. Taken together with the often-repeated comment that businesses' most important resources are their people, this area of concern is especially important."

The same report shows seven of the country's most successful companies are planning to pull out of manufacturing in the UK, mostly because of government policy - or lack of it.

The CBI and the BIM consider that management itself must take the lead in helping to reverse the trend.

Sir Peter said: "It is our duty to make things happen. The BIM, the national institute for the management priority, has a central role in developing the new attitudes, new confidence, new pride and purpose."

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

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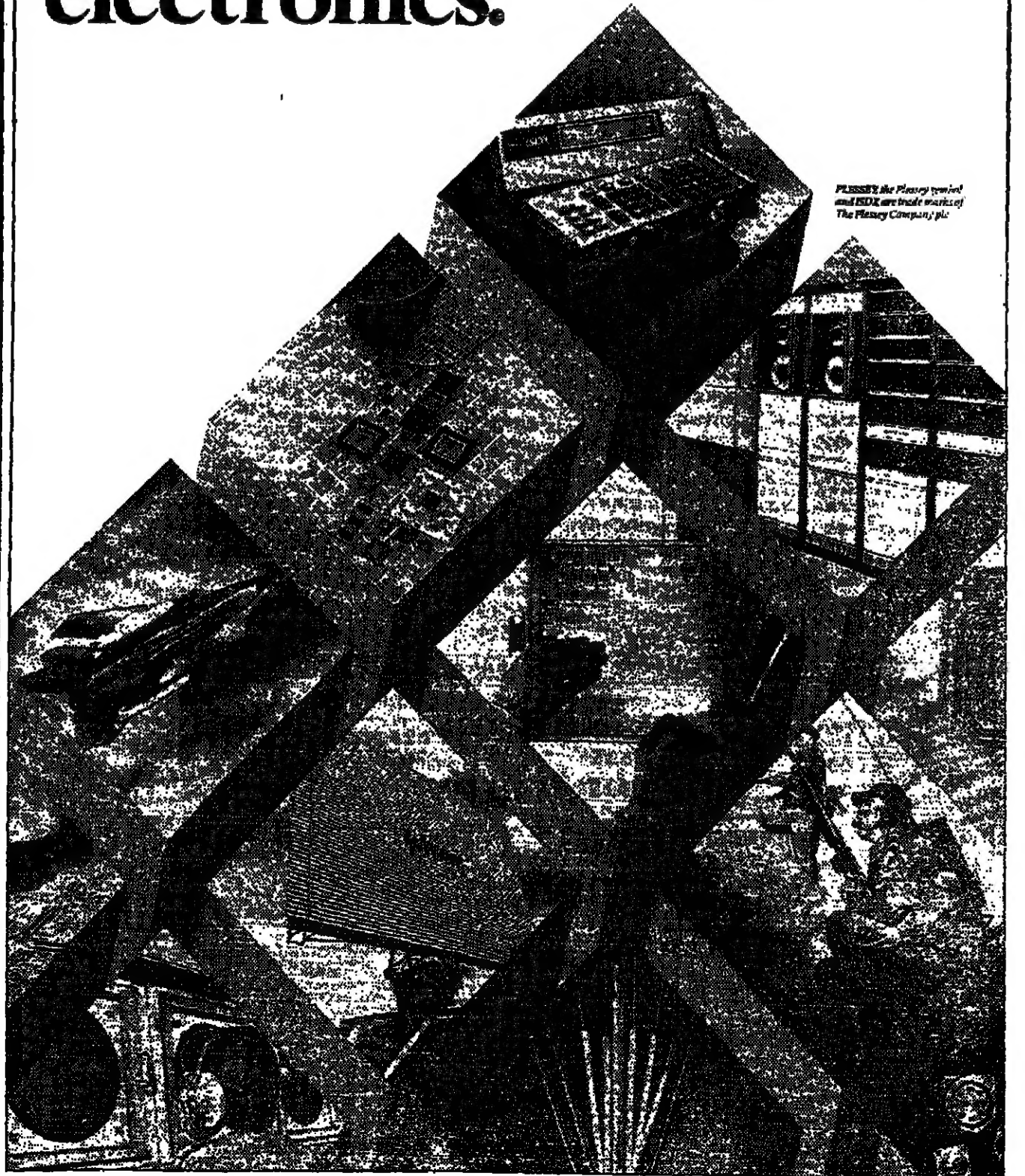
It's initiative, it's enterprise. It's what Industry Year is all about...

British Steel Corporation



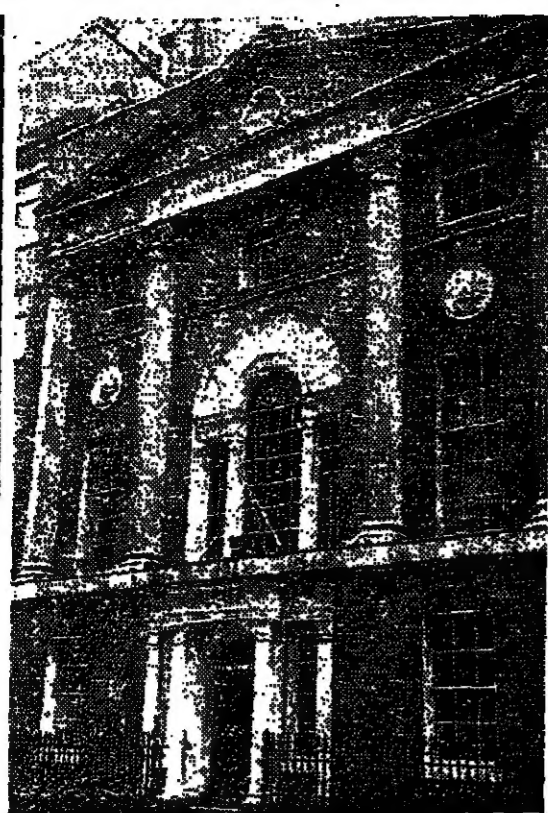
Industry Year needs masters of the arts in electronics.

PLESSEY





The Royal Society of Arts and Industry Year may seem an odd sort of match. Secretary and Chief Executive Christopher Lucas, above, looks at some of its past achievements and present activities to reveal how an organization founded in 1754 came to be involved with a 1986 campaign



The national drive that began with Prince Albert

Why is Industry Year being run by the RSA - the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, to use its full name? It is a fair question and the easy answer is because we were asked to. That was in the autumn of 1983 and our suitors then were senior representatives of industry, education, government, churches, unions and just about every major relevant institution in the land.

We were not formally invited, there was no contract and no price for the job. We just became, through involvement over a period of time, the most suitable - and receptive - inheritors of the task.

For the RSA the trial that has led to the launch of Industry Year began in 1979 when we took on Kenneth Adams under a working fellowship funded by the Comino Foundation. The declared task of the fellowship was "to encourage and, if possible, effect a shift in attitude of people in Britain to industry and commerce from one of lack of interest and even dislike to one of concern and esteem".

Mr Adams had been Director of Studies at St George's House, Windsor Castle where, as far back as 1974, he had initiated a series of weekend consultations on that theme.

A fair proportion of those who joined in the consultations were members of the RSA and some were also members of our council. So they knew something of how the RSA worked. They knew, for example, of the society's independence -

both political and financial; and they were familiar with its record of achievements, for example, in vocational education, industrial design, the environment, and the arts. But some were doubtful whether an institution founded in 1754 - and still working in the fine London house it had Robert Adam build for it in the 1770s - had the necessary energy, not to say audacity, to drive through a national campaign on the scale that was beginning to take shape in the minds of those involved in the discussions.

The society's role was to pioneer

The RSA's credentials must lie both in its current programme of work and in its past achievements. It was in the 1850s that the society, around the time when it was celebrating its centenary, did two things of outstanding national importance.

First, it conceived the idea for and, helped by its president the Prince Consort, summoned the support for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Second, in the years immediately following the Great Exhibition the society initiated a system of examinations specifically for the benefit of those called the working classes, its interest in their education arising partly from a recognition of their crucial importance to Britain's general economic pro-

perity and partly from true philanthropy.

The formal inauguration in 1856 of these exams and papers were set in mathematics, book-keeping, mechanics, chemistry, physiology, botany, agriculture, geography, English history, English literature and composition, Latin and Roman history, French, German and freehand drawing.

Remarkably, this initiative came before the state's own realization of its supreme responsibility for the education of the people which was to be enshrined in the Education Acts of 1870, 1876 and 1882. These Acts provided and imposed an elementary education for all.

It was not long before the Government's science and art department began to establish local examinations based on those offered by the RSA and after a while the council felt that its traditional role of pioneer having been fulfilled, it could withdraw and leave it to the statutory provision to take over.

But no sooner had that decision been taken than the society decided to launch a new series of "technological" examinations dealing with the scientific background and actual practice of specific trades, these being subjects which had not been tackled by the science and art department.

The RSA's first technological examinations were held in 1873 and the trades covered were cotton, paper, carriage-building, silk and steel. Once again the society, having made it clear

from the beginning that its role was to pioneer, handed over permanent superintendence to technological examining as soon as the City companies produced their scheme for the foundation in 1878 of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The RSA quickly handed over to the new institute in time for it to conduct its first examinations in 1879. This surrendering of good ideas to other specialists for permanent superintendence was admirable but also verged on the quixotic. It was the society's great good fortune, therefore, that in response to public demand it was persuaded to carry on the administration of its commercial exams providing they became self-supporting, and accordingly in 1882 a charge of 2s 6d per candidate entry was introduced.

By 1890 the number of entries had risen to 2,315, generating an income of about £500 to the society. Thus began the present series of RSA commercial examinations, which, in the course of just over 100 years have expanded to proportions which would have seemed fantastic to our predecessors.

In 1985-86 the RSA will process more than half a million entries to its examinations - for total fees of more than £3.5 million - covering business studies, office skills, including keyboard technology, transport and languages.

It was the society's other grand initiative - the Great

Exhibition of 1851 - that confirmed our permanent commitment to the promotion of the union of industry and art in Britain. Today we would, unhappily, have to rephrase that permanent commitment to closing the gap that has opened between industry and art.

The Great Exhibition showed that the development of industrial techniques for mass production changed dramatically the relationship between the designers and the makers of products.

Today the RSA's annual Design Bursaries Competition provides a bridge between the

Able to start things on a grand scale

educational experience of young designers and their first experience of working in industry.

I cannot refer to all the society's work, to its lectures, conferences, journal and to the invaluable resource of its worldwide fellowship, all of which contribute to what we call our "forum for discussion". Nor have I been able to describe our work in the environment or music, or campaigns such as Education for Capability.

But through two great initiatives taken in the mid-19th century, and their impact on our current programme of work, I have tried to show why the RSA was qualified, in autumn 1983, to take on the responsibility of planning and organizing Industry Year.

A response to new tech

The Business and Technician Education Council is planning regional meetings during April, May and June. The focus will be on the engineering and construction industries, and their response to changing needs and new technologies. Under the banner, *Engineering Change*, the meetings will have as their overall theme the identification of education and training needs.

Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of Rolls-Royce, and chairman of the Engineering Council, will open the series in London on April 17 next year.

Further information: BTEC, Central House, London WC1H 0HH (01-388 3288).

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Editorial inquiries about reports in 1988 should be made to UK Reports - Dennis Dwyer (telephone 01-537 1234, extension 381) or Foreign Reports - Simon Scott-Plummer (01-537 1234, ext 7538).

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The opening of the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, which the RSA and its president, Prince Albert, instigated

A buzz of activity from the counties

Activities for Industry Year are being planned at county level in many regions. In Hampshire, for example, these efforts are being led by the County's Lord Lieutenant, Lt Colonel Sir James Scott, and Euro-MP Basil de Ferranti who is also chairman of Farrant.

They are grateful for the paperwork and principles already established by the Royal Society of Arts; their job is to organize every school head and member of staff and every managing director and personnel manager, backed by leaders of the local communities to play a part in the hundreds of events in the programme.

Mr De Ferranti said: "The only thing ahead of us now is the sheer hard work of getting on and doing it".

In north Hampshire, Pietro Acciarri of Snamprogetti heads an executive council which includes chairman and directors of 26 major local companies, with representatives of education, the churches and trade unions. It sets up objectives, monitors results and offers advice to the many town-based working groups.

A locally produced video film is being used to show the contribution being made by local industry to the local community through jobs and wealth creation. High on the priority list is the linking of schools and companies in the area so that each side has a better understanding of the needs, activities and attitudes of the other.

In the Winchester-Southampton area, Robin Cole, of Conder, is one of the heads of the TY86 organization, which makes use of local companies to provide local impetus in seven districts. A speaker panel and a lecture series by Southampton University plus Open Days and the Teachers' Secondment to Industry programme comprise the main link activities.

The south-east Hampshire area, under the leadership of Nick Jones, an IBM executive, has area action committees which are closely involved with the local education authority and with the Chamber of Trade working closely with the Careers Service. A strong Junior Chamber of Commerce provides support with industries committees linked to other groups in Hampshire.

Congratulations to the R.S.A. in taking on the task of Industry Year.



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